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'BOSSING' BY TOP CONGRESSMEN

Allegation Made By Hanumanthaiya

Discussion By AICC

NEW DELHI, May 10.

DURING AN EIGHT-HOUR CLOSED-DOOR REVIEW OF CONGRESS ORGANISATIONAL AFFAIRS AT THE A.I.C.C. SESSION HERE TODAY, SEVERAL PROMINENT MEMBERS ATTRIBUTED THE PRESENT MALAISE OF THE CONGRESS TO WHAT THEY CALLED "CENTRALISATION OF POWER" AT THE TOP—A CHARGE WHICH WAS CATEGORICALLY DENIED BY PRIME MINISTER NEHRU.

Members spoke frankly at the A.I.C.C. meeting in a mood of self-introspection and severely criticised the top leadership.

Uppermost in their minds were the various issues raised by Mr. Nehru during his recent move to retire temporarily from office in order to reform and purify the Congress.

In a candid and outspoken speech, the former Chief Minister of Mysore, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, is reported to have said that if there was any bossing in the party, it was only at the top.

In fact, he added, Congressmen at the lower rung were not taken into confidence by the leaders. He asked why the same person continued to hold office of Congress President for the last four years. In Gandhiji's time, he is understood to have said, there used to be a change in Congress presidentship every year.

A prominent member of the Congress Socialist Forum is understood to have suggested that Mr. Nehru and other senior members of the Congress High Command should step down from office and take up organisational work. One of them, he added, should become the Congress President.

The suggestion about a change in Congress presidentship angered Mr. Nehru. He paid warm tributes to Mr. U. N. Dhebar and said that the Congress Party had done exceedingly well under his stewardship.

NEHRU ANGRY

During the two speeches that Mr. Nehru made at the AICC session, he was critical of the affairs of the Congress. He strongly indicted the party for its present defects and deficiencies.

He told members that they must take it for granted that "you are in the wrong and you must find out ways how to correct yourself."

Most of the members expected that Mr. Nehru himself would suggest some practical remedies to solve the various issues he had recently raised. But instead of giving any answer to these problems, Mr. Nehru asked members to suggest how the situation could be rectified, because he did not want to impose any solution from above.

Mr. Nehru condemned communalism and the revivalist approach. He said nothing was more dangerous than the communalism of the majority community. Revivalism was bound to take the country to the depths of perdition, he declared.

Mr. Nehru also criticised the slow pace of land reforms in the country and the failure of certain States to encourage the development of the Urdu language.

He said that some States had deliberately offended the provisions of the Constitution in the matter of developing Urdu.

Of considerable interest was the speech of Mr. S. N. Mishra, Deputy Minister of Planning and member of the 'ginger group,' who called for ideological clarity and cohesion without which, he said, group formations within the Congress on the basis of caste and community would continue.

Mr. Hanumanthaiya suggested that 50 per cent members of the Congress Working Committee should be elected. This suggestion, however, did not find favour with the Prime Minister.

SOCIALISM

The Chief Minister of U.P. Dr. Sampurnanand, is understood to have complained that India was not going on true Socialist lines. This point is understood to have been rebutted by Mr. Nehru who said that Congress was committed to socialism and there was no use being very rigid and dogmatic.

'I do not like the idea of the State controlling everything. I want in India a very large measure of decentralisation. Industries should be organised as far as possible according to co-operative principles."

Among others who took part in today's discussions were Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Mr. Joachim Alva, Mr. Benarsi Das from U.P. and Mr. K. P. Tripathi, Industries Minister, Assam.

Summing up the day's proceedings, Mr. Dhebar told Press men: "Members have made several suggestions. I hope they will go back with a feeling of optimism."

Tomorrow the A.I.C.C. will devote the whole day to discussing the re-phasing of the Second Plan in the light of a memorandum prepared on this subject by the Planning Commission.—UPI.

(Dhebar's Note: Page 2; Nehru's appeal for funds for Azad Memorial: Page 2; Details of AICC Session: Page 5.)

Naga Rebels Promised Pak Training

SHILLONG, May 10.

ACCORDING to information available here the Pakistani army has raised a hills battalion as an auxiliary to the regular army with recruitments from hills tribes adjacent to Assam and Chittagong hill tracts.

It is understood the Naga hostiles, who recently visited Dacca, were promised military training by Pakistani army authorities in the hills battalion.

In the meantime, the Government of Assam has decided to "fight to the finish" the Naga hostiles who have recently infiltrated into Mikir hills and North Cachar hills.

In certain villages people are combining themselves to resist any Naga infiltration in future.—*UPI.*

RIGID APPROACH TO SUMMIT: P.M. DISAPPROVES

NEW DELHI, May 10.

PRIME Minister Nehru is understood to have told a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party here this evening that there were signs of rigidity in the present approach to the holding of a summit conference.

He did not think such an approach was helpful.

A rigid approach, he added, always weakened faith in the success of any meeting or talk.

The meeting of the Party had been convened to bid farewell to the members on the conclusion of the budget session of Parliament.

In his brief speech on the occasion Mr. Nehru said that they could not bring about socialism by following any rigid approach or dogma.

Today there was change in the attitude of several Communist countries also towards the methods for ushering in socialism.

DIFFICULT WAYS

During his visit to the Soviet Union, the then Prime Minister, Marshal Bulganin had stated in his welcome speech that there were different ways by which socialism could be brought about. This was the first time that a leading Soviet personality had spoken on these lines.

Previously Soviet leaders had been saying that Soviet way was the only way to socialism and that was the Communist way.

In China there was some relaxation in their attitude towards this question although later on there was again a return to rigidity.

In India, however, they did not like rigidity because in a society which was undergoing rapid changes and transformation, rigidity had no place.

At the end of today's meeting, Mr. Nehru announced the renomination of Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, as the chief whip of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

Messrs. U. S. Malliah, S. R. Rane and R. S. Dugar have been re-nominated as deputy whips.—UPI.

Nehru Says

REDS HAVE TOUGH JOB IN KERALA

LONDON, May 10.

In an interview with Gordon Shepherd, "The Daily Telegraph" special correspondent in Delhi, published today, Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Communists, "far from penetrating other political groups" would have difficulty in holding on to Kerala.

Mr. Nehru continued: "Nobody can predict what will happen here in 20 years' time, but as far as the near future is concerned, the Communists, in my opinion, will be lucky if they manage to hang on to Kerala, let alone expand their hold anywhere else.

"If there is an immediate danger in this respect, it is West Bengal or, more precisely, the city of Calcutta itself."

The Indian Premier went on: "The position there is a constant nightmare to me, with all those refugees and political agitation among them."

Mr. Nehru went on to define his own attitude to Communism.

"We do not quarrel with many of their aims, but with their methods and, above all, with the use of force."

He referred to the "Tragedy of Hungary" in some of the most outspoken words.

TOO MUCH

Referring to Kashmir, Mr. Nehru said, he saw "little prospect of an early settlement of the problem as such."

He added, "It is not just Kashmir, it is the whole Hindu-Muslim question."

He said that recent utterances by Pakistani leaders had not helped in this respect.

He went on: "To judge by some of their statements, they want not only Kashmir but parts of the Punjab and West Bengal as well, where there are Muslims. If we allow this sort of thing to start we shall simply disintegrate."—UPI-AFP.

U.S. TEST PUT OFF

CAPE CANAVERAL, May 10.

Army scientific services were yesterday compelled to postpone testing the Redstone ballistic missile for the second time in succession for technical reasons, an army communique stated.

Hitherto the tests on this missile, which theoretically has a 290-mile range, had proceeded normally.

The Redstone missile was the first of the three stages of the "Jupiter-C" missile which launched the Explorer satellites.—UPI-AFP.

Three-year-old Mabel Chin sits in her hospital bed and looks up at Dr. Irene Kyriakopolu of the University Hospital of New York University — Bellevue Medical Centre. The little girl was operated upon to correct a defect that is usually fatal by the age of 35. The operation was witnessed by television viewers in New York.

RAJYA SABHA ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, May 10.

THE Rajya Sabha adjourned sine die today after discussing the report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period April 1, 1956, to March 31, 1957.

Earlier, the House returned, without recommending any change, the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill providing for rates of stamp duty to be expressed in terms of decimal coinage and rounding off the fractions of a naya paisa.

When the House met in the morning, the leader of the Communist group, raising a point of privilege, said that he had given notice of a motion for discussion of the food situation in West Bengal and the notice had been sympathetically considered by the business advisory committee but there was no mention of the matter in the day's agenda. He said that this constituted a breach of privilege of the House.

SCRAPPY DATA

The Food Minister, Mr. A. P. Jain, said that he got in touch with the West Bengal Government as soon as he received Mr. Gupta's notice. But he could get only "scrappy" information from the State Government and he thought that it would not be fair to come before the House with such information and have a discussion on the basis of it.

The Minister then read out a statement of the latest position which he had already made in the Lok Sabha.

The House thereafter took up the report of the U.P.S.C. along with the Government's memorandum on it, on a motion of Dr. N. R. Roy (Cong-W.B.)

Mr. Roy said that the Public Service Commission occupied a special place of prestige. In no circumstances should the Government try to undermine its prestige.

He said that no undue importance should be given to personality tests. The Constitution provided for additional powers to be given to the Commission. He was against extension being given without consulting the Commission.

The leader of the Communist group, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, said that the horizon of the Commission should be widened and the Commission should be imparted a sense of democratic approach.

STANDARDS FALL

Dr. H. N. Kunzru (Ind.-U.P.) referred to the fall in standards of educational attainments in the country and asked the Home Ministry to take steps to improve the standard. He was in favour of reducing the powers of the Government in regard to recruitment to public services.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. B. N. Datar, said that the personality test was intended to find out if the candidate showed any promise of developing a personality. Regarding the fall in standards he said that his Ministry had already addressed the Ministry of Education on the subject and the question would be considered in all its aspects.

After the Minister's speech, the House adjourned 'sine die.'—UPI.

He Preferred Suicide

CALCUTTA, May 10.

A 16-year-old boy, Sibu, killed himself by hanging from the ceiling of the roof of his house in north Calcutta yesterday as a protest against alleged torture in police custody.

The deceased left a note stating that a police officer was responsible for his death.

Sibu was arrested by the police last night in connection with a case and was put into the lock-up.

During interrogations, it was alleged the boy was roughhandled and was not allowed to explain his case.—UPI.

Congress MLAs Arrested

ALIGARH, May 10.

ALIGARH police arrested last evening Mr. Ram Prasad Deshmukh, Congress MLA, principal B. P. Kaushik, Mr. Vikram Singh, secretary, Radhylal Arya Intermediate College at Ahen, and Mr. Anand Kishore Singh, member District Board, at the office of the District Congress Committee on alleged charges of conspiracy, unlawful assembly, and causing hurt to public servant while on duty at Ahen, about 30 miles from Aligarh, on last Wednesday.

It is learnt that Mr. Saheb Singh, chairman of the District Board and Mr. Nand Kumar Deo Vasistha, Congress MLA, are also under arrest.—UPI.

JOINT DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The United States and Canada were expected to announce on Monday an agreement on joint ddefence of the North American continent in case of Soviet raids, it was disclosed today.

The agreement would define procedure to be followed by the North American defence command in case of attack.

The command which was set up by oral agreement in August 1, is operating in Colorado Springs under the leadership of American General Earle Partridge and a Canadian assistant Roy Slemon.—UPI-AFP.

Storm Blows Off Roof: One Dies

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

One woman was killed and three persons sustained injuries when a corrugated-iron roof was blown off in a heavy dust storm at village Savarda, in Sabarkantha district, yesterday.

The storm uprooted scores of trees. Several sheds and roofs of buildings in the village were blown off by the storm which lasted about two hours.—UPI.

Jatti Asked To Form Government

BANGALORE, May 10.

THE Governor of Mysore Mr. Jayachamaraja Vodeyar has invited Mr. B. D. Jatti, the newly elected leader of the Legislature Congress Party, to form a new Ministry in place of the Nijalingappa Ministry, whose resignation was accepted by him yesterday.

Mr. B. D. Jatti left this morning by air for New Delhi to attend the AICC meeting.

During his stay at the capital he is expected to hold consultations with the High Command in connection with the formation of his Ministry.—UPI.

Mashriqi Is Arrested

LAHORE, May 10.

Allama Mashriqi, Khaksar leader, and eight others were arrested today in Lahore and have been detained.

The arrests were made in connection with the assassination yesterday of Dr. Khan Sahib, founder-leader of the Republican Party.

The arrests have been made with a view to questioning them. The Chief Minister of West Pakistan said that he was determined to conduct a complete investigation into the assassination of Dr. Khan Sahib.—UPI.

OPPOSITION LEADER ASKED TO FORM CABINET IN ORISSA

BHUBANESWAR, May 10.

THE GOVERNOR OF ORISSA TODAY ASKED MR. R. N. SINGH-DEO, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE ASSEMBLY, TO FORM A GOVERNMENT.

The following Press communique was issued from Raj Bhavan, Puri, this evening.

"The Governor was pleased to send for the Leader of the Opposition, Maharaja Sri Rajendra Narayan Singh-Deo, M.L.A., today and asked him to let him know by Tuesday evening, at the latest, the names of his supporters and whether he was in a position to form a stable Ministry."

Another Press communique issued from Raj Bhavan said:

"Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Chief Minister of Orissa, met the Governor on the 9th May, 1958, and tendered his resignation of the office of Chief Minister. The Governor has received the resignation, which is now under consideration.

"The Governor has been pleased to request Dr. Mahatab to continue in office till such time as he is able to make alternative arrangements and Dr. Mahatab has agreed to continue."

OPPOSITION STATEMENT

Mr. Singh-Deo (Ganatantra Parishad) and Mr. Nishamoni Khuntia, Deputy Leader of the PSP Assembly Party, in a joint statement today, said that any attempt to impose President's Rule would be stoutly resisted. They demanded opportunity for the opposition to form an alternative government.

They said they were glad that the Congress High Command had ultimately forced the Congress Ministry of Orissa to resign, which was so far continuing with "a manipulated majority." The people of Orissa had heaved a sigh of relief at the prospect of the end of a regime which was out "to throttle democracy by all questionable means."

Mr. Singh-Deo and Mr. Khuntia welcomed the statement of Mr. Ramkrushna Pati, spokesman of the Communist Party, opposing the imposition of President's Rule and asking the Governor to invite the Ganatantra Parishad-PSP coalition to form an alternative Ministry.

They said that with the resignation of the Congress Ministry, the responsibility to fulfil the aspirations of the people had devolved on all democratic and progressive forces.

PROGRAMME

The Parishad and PSP leaders said that they had already placed a detailed common programme before the people. The chief features of that programme were:

(1) Land reforms envisaging land re-distribution, fixation of ceiling at 15 standard acres and fixation of equitable and fair rent throughout the State;

(2) Decentralisation of administration by democratic functioning of gram panchayats;

(3) Simplicity and economy in administration, separation of judiciary from the executive, and establishment of an anti-corruption commission;

(4) Reduction in Ministers salary to Rs. 500;

(5) Revision of taxation structure to relieve burden on the poorer and middle classes;

(6) Special care for economic, social and cultural upliftment of Adivasis and Harijans to bring them on par with other caste people; and

(7) Progressive implementation of Prohibition.

They appealed to all progressive elements in the State Legislature who believed in democracy and socialist reconstruction to rise above party interests and rally round the common programme and to install a stable and democratic government.

COMMUNIST STAND

NEW DELHI: The Communist Party will support the formation of an alternative Ministry led by the Ganatantra Parishad and the PSP, the Central Executive Committee of the Party decided today after a three-day session.

A resolution adopted by the executive, however, made it clear that in conformity with its principles and past declarations, the Communist Party could not join the Ganatantra Parishad in any coalition.

It strongly opposed any move to bring in President's Rule.

The resolution took note of the fact that the Ganatantra Parishad and the PSP had announced their common programme, which needed, in its opinion, the inclusion of several other demands for which the people had been fighting.

While retaining its independent standpoint, the Communist Party would try to influence the PSP-GP Ministry to fulfil the programme and not allow it to go the way of the Congress. In order to do this, the masses had to be vigilant and active.—UPI.

Sunday Smile

"I like your hat. It comes out so fresh every year!"

Abduction Charge: MLAs In Court

CUTTACK, May 10.

Mr. Udit Sekhar Deo (Raja of Gangpur) MLA, Mr. Shridnar Naik, MLA, and Mr. Sundarmoni Patel, secretary, Ganatantra Parishad, appeared before the Subdivional Magistrate, Khurda, today in connection with the charges of abduction and wrongful confinement of a Congress member of the State Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Pratap Kesari Deo (Maharaja of Kalamdi) MP and Mr. Anup Sing Deo, former Deputy Minister, appeared through their lawyers.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till May 14 as the police had not yet filed the charge-sheet.—UPI.

HEAT WAVE CLAIMS NINE LIVES

JAMNAGAR, May 10.

THE HEAT SPELL IN SAURASHTRA HAS CLAIMED NINE LIVES SO FAR — TWO AT JAMNAGAR, TWO AT RAJKOT, ONE AT BHATIA AND FOUR AT BHAVANAGAR.

Many persons were rendered unconscious due to sun-stroke, as mercury shot up to 112 to 114 degrees F.

Seven birds dropped down dead due to the intensity of the heat.

The region is experiencing acute shortage of water.

IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD: Hyderabad today recorded 41.7 degrees C. (107 degrees F) the maximum so far this year. (Ramagundam recorded 45 degrees C. (113 F).

A report from Bhadrachalam says that the town is in the grip of sweltering heat. Hot winds have been blowing since morning.

Bats are dropping dead from tree tops in large numbers.—UPI.

Nehru Plans Holiday

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Prime Minister Nehru will leave Delhi on May 20 on a ten-day vacation in the Kulu Valley in the Punjab.

During this trip, Mr. Nehru will visit Rohtang and the Lahaul and Spitti valleys on the Indo-Tibetan border.

The Prime Minister will return to Delhi and after a five-day stay will again go for a week's rest in the Himalayas. Nothing has been decided about the places he will visit during this trip.

Mr. Nehru told the Congress Parliamentary Party today that he wanted to go for some quiet rest.

Originally, he had planned to take four or five months' rest, of which he proposed to spend one month in seclusion in the Himalayas and the rest of the period visiting different parts of the country, "not making speeches, of course."—UPI.

Kashmir Premier Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad arrived in New Delhi on Saturday from Srinagar to attend the A.I.C.C. meetings. He is scheduled to leave on Monday for Nagpur en route to Raipur where he will inaugurate the ence.

FIRE DESTROYS FIVE HOUSES

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

Five houses were reduced to ashes in a fire which broke out in village Meta, Kaira district yesterday.

The villagers fought the fire for about four hours and saved all the persons trapped in the fire. The loss was estimated at Rs. 50,000.—UPI.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, May 10.

Tata Ord	Rs. 181-8 to	181-12
Indian Iron	Rs. 21.60 to	21.64
Cotton Jarilla May	Rs. 658	8
Cotton Jarilla Aug	Rs. 669	0
Castorseed Sep.	Rs. 153	8
Groundnut Aug.	Rs. 166	0
Silver Jeth	Rs. 193	8
Gold Jeth	Rs. 111	4

TODAY

HINDU: Vaisakh Vad 8, 2014
MUSLIM: Saval 21, 1377
PARSI: Adar 13, 1327
SAKA: Vaisakha 21, 1880

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-06 a.m.
Sunset: 7-04 p.m.
Moonrise: 1-11 a.m.
Moonset: 1-07 p.m.

Hightide: 6-03 a.m., 6-40 p.m.
Lowtide: 12-33 a.m., 11-58 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon: May 19
1st Q'ter: May 26

Bombay Today

BHARATIYA MUSIC AND ARTS SOCIETY: Bharata Natyam recital by Kumari Chitralekha at Podar College, Matunga, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. R. Padmanadhan to speak on Ravanan Pugachurai at Sangham premises, Sion Road, 6-05 p.m.

BAL BHAVAN: Celebration of annual day, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on Karma at Theosophy Hall, Marine Lines, 6-15 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY, BOMBAY: Active Workers' Camp at Church Hall, near Podar Hospital, Worli Naka, 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Thundershowers In Assam

POONA, May 10.

Following is the daily all-India weather summary of observations recorded at 8-30 hrs. (IST).:

An extended upper air trough lies over the south and the adjoining central Bay of Bengal.

A fresh western disturbance is apparently moving across Kashmir but has induced a low over the Punjab. A wind discontinuity passes through Nanpara, Malda and Kohima.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in the Andaman islands and Assam, occurred locally in the Arabian Sea islands and at a few places in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Bihar.

Scattered rain or snow has also been reported from Kashmir.

Day temperatures were generally over normal in Chota Nagpur, west Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (I), Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Gujarat and east Maharashtra.—UPI.

Youth Convention

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 'F' Ward Youth Congress will hold a Youth Convention in the first week of June. Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Y. B. Chavan will address the Convention, which will last three days.

Theft Suspect Gets Bail

Joke Leads To Assault

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MORE than a dozen persons yesterday dragged a man out of his home at Raoli Camp, attacked and seriously injured him with bottles and lathis, leaving him bleeding on the pavement.

The attack was the culmination of a casual exchange of jokes between the victim (who was admitted in hospital) and his assailants.

It was stated that Avtarsingh Sardarsingh, a petty trader was residing at Raoli Camp and was acquainted with Niansingh Gurduttsingh, Kalyansingh and others staying in that area.

THE CLASH

About fours days ago, the police said, they met and a disagreement arose after some conversation.

Last night, while Avtarsingh was lying on his charpoy on the verandah of his home, he heard more than a dozen persons shouting and arguing nearby.

He noticed that they were armed with lathis and soda water bottles.

After some time they approached him, dragged him off his bed, and assaulted him.

Avtarsingh raised an alarm but before any of his neighbours could come to his aid, his assailants took to heels.

Avtarsingh was taken to the Sion Hospital, bleeding profusely and in a semi-delirious condition.

The police are on the look-out for Niansingh, Kalyansingh, and three others.

A military delegation from Nepal headed by Gen. Toran Shumsher Jang Bahadur Rana, Commander-in-Chief, Nepal Army, is visiting India from May 13 to 24.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BABUBHAI KERU WAS ARRESTED BY THE BYCULLA POLICE, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, ON SUSPICION, FOR ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND CASH COLLECTIVELY VALUED AT RS. 1,350.

Prodjcing the accused before presidency magistrate H J Chinoy at Mazagaon Court this morning, police said that the complainant, a woman and her daughters, went to Victoria Gardens yesterday afternoon.

The woman, took the gold bangles on the hands of her daughters, and with her own gold bracelet, placed them in her bag.

The accused, police said, was sitting close to the complainant and saw the gold ornaments being placed in the bag.

A few minutes later, the complainant saw the bag missing and also found that the accused had vanished.

She lodged a complaint with the police who arrested the accused on suspicion.

The property was still to be recovered.

The accused was allowed bail of Rs. 2,000 by the magistrate.

Rice Dish Order Violated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mani Kunjatti, Bhasker Narayan Naidu and Mani Chani, hotel owners, were taken into custody by the Control Branch of the Crime Branch of the Bombay C. I. D., for allegedly serving rice dishes to customers yesterday, in contravention of the Bombay State Government's order prohibiting eating houses from serving rice on two days in the week.

They also arrested six hotel employees and twelve customers on the charge of serving rice and consumption.

All of them were allowed bail by Presidency Magistrate H. J. Chinoy, at Mazagon Court, today.

Sri Prakasa Stresses P.T. For Women

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE need for physical training for women was stressed here today by Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay.

Presiding over the prize distribution function of the Shakti Dal at the Robert Money High School compound this evening, the Governor said that physical training imparted to women made them conscious of their will-power and endurance.

Moreover, he said that such training provided them with an amount of composure which was essential for them in times of emergency.

Earlier, Mrs. Purnima Pakvasa, chief organiser of the Shakti Dal camp, explained the activities of the Dal.

SEND-OFF TO ENVOY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Many problems of a similar nature confronted India, China and the United Arab Republic, said Mr. R. K. Nehru, India's Ambassador-designate to the Arab Republic, and former Ambassador to China, here today.

He was speaking at a send-off given to him by the Society of Goodwill and Culture, at the Gulmohr, this evening.

Consolidation of freedom was one of the main problems which faced them, he said, and co-operation and friendship was desirable not only in their interest but in the interest of the whole world.

Nations could be friendly without having the same ideologies or professions, he added.

Mrs. Nehru, stressed the need to exchange cultural and other delegations between different countries for the promotion of goodwill and friendship.

She paid a tribute to the Society for the way it was tackling the fundamental problems of understanding, goodwill and friendship.

Mr. H. J. H. Taleyarkhan, vice-president of the Society, welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Nehru, and vice-president H. H. Ismail, proposed a vote of thanks.

Mr. Nehru, with Mrs. Nehru, left by the "Chusan" this evening to take charge at Cairo.

DHEBAR ANALYSES PARTY'S DEFECTS

Factions Pose Big Problem

NEW DELHI, May 10.

THE Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, has stated that "if Congressmen cannot follow the path the Party has set before itself the greatest service they can render to the nation and the Congress is to wind up the organisation.

In a comprehensive note spotlighting the defects and shortcomings of the Congress, which led Mr. Nehru to think in terms of a temporary retirement from office circulated to AICC members, Mr. Dhebar says: "While we cannot halt the advance of development, we must cry a halt to those tendencies which deflect us from the path we have ordained for ourselves and the nations."

"The tendencies which distress Mr. Nehru so much today are the antithesis of this approach and must pull us away from the Congress path.

"If we have to leave that way, we can perform the greatest service to the nation and party by winding up the organisation.

"We have to find ways and means of combating this aspect" he added.

Mr. Dhebar's note, which lays considerable stress on toning up the Congress organisation and standards of public behaviour, will form the basis of the two-day closed-door discussions at the AICC session.

OBSTACLES

In a frank appraisal of the problems which face the Congress today he states that one of the chief obstacles in the way of the party is existence of group politics.

They have to consider what can be done to eliminate groups.

"WE MUST THINK ABOUT THE HARD CORE OF THE FACTIOUS ELEMENTS EVEN IF WE CANNOT TACKLE ALL THE FACTIOUS ELEMENTS.

"There are other obstacles too.

"The good work that Congress is doing is thrown in the background in measure due to few other things also.

"We have to consider what can be done to meet them."

There were many burning problems which constantly raised their heads and required to be settled once and for all.

They existed in each State. They also differed from State to State.

But they continued to oppress the minds of the people. The people expected Congress to solve them one way or other.

Mr. Dhebar mentioned corruption prevailing in administration, delays, inefficiency in service men and others among various problems which required to be tackled effectively.

He begins by saying that the whole nation and particularly the organisation heaved a sigh of relief when Mr. Nehru decided to drop the idea of relinquishing his office, in response to appeals from party men and public generally.

The step that he was proposing to take was the result of deep distress at things that he saw in the life of the nation, as well as in the organisation.

"While he has not imposed any conditions upon us, the fact that he has submitted himself to the opinion of the Party and the country casts upon us a responsibility to introspect within ourselves and discover the causes for the defects and deficiencies which have worried and distressed Mr. Nehru.

"We must make a supreme effort to eradicate them."

The purpose of the informal discussion, Mr. Dhebar adds, is to concentrate on such introspection.

"While it is not my purpose to prevent free discussion, but in the limited time available it will be better, in my opinion, to concentrate upon some basic issues so that before we part, we may be reasonably clear about them."

JOB-HUNTING

"The two things that were and are troubling Mr. Nehru are fall in the standards of public behaviour and job-hunting mentality.

There are other things which worry him.

"At the base of these lies lust for power.

"We are new to power.

"There is a natural love of power to do good.

"But this love of power to do good is different from the unnatural power clothed with a superfulous desire to be useful to the society.

"In the latter case, the welfare of society is merely superfulous factor, the principal thing is power for the sake of power."

The Congress is following a line of its own.

"We undoubtedly fight elections and we shall fight elections in future.

But we are out to build not only an economy but a new society with its faith rooted in certain ends through certain means.

"It is an experiment nowhere tried so far."

Stressing the need of having strong base for the Party, the note says this is possible only if the lower units are living and are active bodies.

The key is the Mandal worker.

On his faith, devotion and diligence depends the future of the organisation.

This aspect was also emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi.

WORKER'S TASK

The note adds: "There is also the need to put some warmth into the Congress field worker, an appreciative work an encouraging expression.

"While it is true that the majority of the workers in the Congress cannot show much work to their credit, the Congress even today provides the largest number of workers in every field of constructive activities in the country.

"It is he who has to bear the brunt of deficiencies in administration, the unpopularity that naturally comes to a ruling party, the peculiar techniques of our Opposition parties, the reactions of reform and progressive legislation on the complex social and economic structure.

The most important thing that he will need is facilities for enlarging his vision for detailed knowledge about the Congress ideology, programme and, above all, knowledge of the technique to secure popular cooperation and combat the undesirable forces."

DRAWBACK

The Congress President goes on to state that there is no point in having a mass organisation that functions in practice as a Parliamentary Party.

It will be ruinous for the Parliamentary Party itself for the confusion that it will leave in the wake as to the responsibility for mass contact.

The concentration of the organisation's leading personnel in Parliamentary or legislative work reduces the urgency and importance of the other work.

In the ultimate analysis, it is the calibre of those functioning in the organisation, whether at the Centre or in the States that will determine the role of the organisation in shaping the destiny of this country.

The Congress organisation, Mr. Dhebar further says, is turning to this job But the concentrated effort, that is necessary, is wanting.

Ways and means have to be discussed of bringing about this concentrated effort.

The second point is the need to democratise the organisation with a view to attracting free flow of persons with ability and energy.

The question is how to secure this in the present set-up and with due regard to the question of proper selection, guidance and equipment.

"The democratic system of government continuously uncovers the discontent. The rising consciousness of the masses has to be satisfied and canalised.

The country's government has to be run with all its adjuncts from Gram Panchayats to the highest constitutional body."

FOUR POINTS

The toning up of the organisation, he continues, depends on positive and negative steps. One concerns th standards and the other discipline. This also raises some questions:

(A) Intellectual acceptance of the need to prescribe standards.

(B) Character of those standards.

(C) Observance and

(D) Action in case of breach.

Mahatma Gandhi had laid before the country certain standards. They were instrumental in bestowing indirectly prestige and status upon common workers in the midst of his poverty and simplicity, enforced or voluntary.

"We have unceremoniously and in an unscientific manner disturbed them. This has, to some extent, resulted in unhinging the organisational life.

NEW STANDARDS

"The people who expect out of habit the same standards from the Congressmen, as from no other party are also perplexed. We have prescribed no new standards. The question that faces us is whether we should do it. If new standards are to be prescribed what will be their nature? And how shall we make them effective.

"This is a matter which has got to be examined from the angle of our capacity, as well as the organisational need and the social need too."

Mr. Dhebar has listed various items of programme on which Congressmen should concentrate to attract countrywide attention.

They include the strengthening of mandals, agricultural production, minor irrigation manure pits, savings, small scale industrial cooperatives social education, and land reforms.

Shield For Co-operative Societies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to encouraging the co-operative movement in the State, the Government of Bombay, in consultation with the Bombay State Co-operative Union, has sanctioned funds for instituting the award of shields to the best working sodciety in every district of the State. The shields will be rotating ones.

The shield will be awarded this year in Greater Bombay to the industrial co-operative society or working society in every district fishermen's co-operative society adjudged the best on the basis of its working during 1956-57.

All industrial co-operative societies and fishermen co-operative societies are requested to participate in the contest and submit their application in the prescribed form. They are also requested to submit along with their application a copy of their latest bye-laws and copies of the annual report of the society for the last three years (1954 to 1957).

The application together with the papers asked for should reach the office of the Greater Bombay Co-operative Board, Dhannur, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay 1, on or before the 15th June, 1958. Applications received thereafter will not be considered.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Saturday.

Harischandra Gopal alias Baba was arrested by the Bandra police today on a charge of theft of property worth Rs. 3,000.

At the Bandra court he was remanded into police custody.

*

The Santa Cruz police, yesterday, arrested five persons belonging to two parties who had clashed.

Ramashanker Bhagwatiprasad, Chhabinath Bhramdeo, who are admitted in hospital for injuries and Amarnath Gomtiprasad were produced before the Bandra court today a they are alleged to have assaulted the complainant with a sword.

The complainant Surtising Lakhsing is in the KEM Hospital for treatment.

Surtising Lakhsing and Khajansign Dhansing, members of the opposite side were also arrested yesterday as they are alleged to have assaulted the complainant with iron bar and sword.

All arrested persons were ordered to be released on bail.

*

Giansing Gurudatsing and Kalyansing Gurudatsing were arrested yesterday by the Kingsway police on a charge of assaulting complainant Awatarsing at Raoli camp.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

Accused gives evidence

A case in which one of the accused stepped into the witness-box and gave evidence on oath under the amended Criminal Procedure Code was decide by Mr. Jal H. A. Vakeel, presidency magistrate Bandra court, who found Tulsiram Jamna, Pralhad Jamna and Ganpat Babu, a social worker of Jawaharnagar, Khar, not guilty of the charge of assaulting a public servant in discharge of duties and ordered them to be acquitted.

Seats For B. C. Candidates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifteen per cent of the seats in the Ayurvedic College, Nanded, have been reserved for the candidates belonging to the Backward Classes (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes).

Minimum Wages For Shop Employees

BOMBAY, Friday.

The following employment has been added to Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, with effect from April 1, says a Press note.

Employment in any shop or commercial establishment other than that covered under any of the other entries in the Schedule.

For the purposes of this entry, the expressions "shop" and "commercial establishment" will have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

The addition of a new employment to this Schedule is prerequisite to fixation of minimum wages in that employment.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Arvind Mills' Co-operative Supply Society Limited, Ahmedabad, and Messrs. French Dyes and Chemicals (India) Private Limited, Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunals, respectively, of Shri Syed Taki Bilgrami and Shri I. G. Thakore.

SACKED MAN STABS WORKER TO DEATH IN AGIARY GROUNDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A DISGRUNTLED EMPLOYEE WHO HAD BEEN DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE SIX MONTHS AGO TURNED HIS WRATH ON A LOYAL EMPLOYEE AND STABBED HIM TO DEATH AT 2 A.M. TODAY, IN THE PREMISES OF A FIRE TEMPLE AT DADY SETH AGIARY LANE.

Ranchod Sitaram, the assailant, was immediately arrested by the police.

The police said that Ranchod was employed with the firm of a catering contractor for about one and a half years.

Ranchod was discharged by his employer about six months ago.

Since that day the accused bore a grudge against his ex-employer and others who worked with this firm.

Yesterday at about 9-30 p.m. the accused went to Cama Baug where his ex-employer had a contract to supply refreshments and snacks.

ON SEEING RANCHOD, THE CONTRACTOR ASKED HIM TO GO AWAY.

Ranchod, it is alleged, whipped out a knife and was poised for an attack.

At this stage, Soma Chamar, the loyal worker, who was watching the situation went to the rescue of his employer.

Soma, the police said, threw out Ranchod from the place.

Ranchod went away in a rage.

THE ATTACK

In the night, Soma Chamar was sleeping in the premises of the Parsi Fire Temple at Dady Seth Agiary Lane.

Ranchod is said to have gone to the fire temple and stabbed Soma in the back.

Soma died in the hospital without regaining consciousness.

The police arrested Ranchod immediately.

Ranchod was produced before Mr. G. K. Rege, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court and was remanded to custody.

The knife which had been allegedly used for the attack has not yet been recovered by the police.

The name of the Parsi contractor was given as Mr. Minocher Bejanji.

Sugar Output

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Production and dispatches of indigenous sugar during the current season amounted to 19.11 lakh tons and 9.91 lakh tons, respectively up to April 30, 1958 as against 18.22 lakh tons and 10.35 lakh tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

The stocks with the factories on April 30, 1958 stood at 13.49 lakh tons as comppared with 13.14 lakh tons last year.

BODY FOUND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The body of a 35-year-old man was recovered from the sea at Marine Drive yesterday.

It has not been identified and was found in a highly decomposed state.

The body has been removed to the city morgue.

Norway Gives Scholarships

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Norwegian Government has offered a scholarship to an Indian national for study/research in any branch of the humanities or science, preferably in Norwegian subjects, such as Norwegian language and literature, history, law, folklore, national history and economics.

The scholarship, the value of which includes maintenance allowance of Kronor 300 (Rs. 333) per month, exemption from registration dues and tuition fees and cost of second/tourist class sea passage both ways, is tenable for a period of six months to one year.

Candidates should be below 35 years of age on May 25, 1958 and possess a first class master's degree in Arts or Science and at least two years' teaching practical or research experience after having obtained the master's degree.

Application forms are obtainable from the Government of India, Ministry of Education, Scholarship Division (Section 18), New Delhi. Completed forms of application should reach that Ministry by May 25, 1958.

SMUGGLING BID IS FOILED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Railway Preventive Section arrested Lakhan Mangal Chaudhary, at Byculla Railway Station yesterday, for allegedly trying to transport 13 seers of ganja, worth Rs. 3,000 into the city.

The accused was a passenger who arrived here from Kashi.

Police said that the accused failed to give suitable replies to questions by the police, so they searched his trunk and found the contraband.

He was enlarged on bail by Presidency Magistrate H. J. Chinoy, at Mazgaon Court, this morning.

Sarvarkar Jubilee Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The celebration of the 75th birthday of Dr. V. D. Sarvarkar started with a public meeting sponsored by the Bombay Branch of Hindu Mahasabha at Chowpatty this evening.

Several speakers referred to the services rendered by the leader for the country.

Mr. A. S. Bhide, president of the Mahasabha and Prof. V. D. Deshpande were among those who spoke.

Raj Bhavan News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Chief Secretary, came to breakfast.

The Governor lunched with Mrs. T. Berry and Mr. T. M. Advani, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.

The Godvernor lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Waddell on board the s.s. "Chusan".

The Governor had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Purshottamdas Thakurdas and later presided over the 'Samarope Samarambh' of the Shakti Dal at the Robert Money School premises.

The Governor left Bombay at night on a tour of the Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts.

Nehru Calls For Contributions To Azad Memorial

NEW DELHI, May 10.

MR. NEHRU made an appeal in the AICC meeting here today that all Congressmen should make some contribution, however small, to the fund created for perpetuating the memory of Maulana Azad.

Speaking on a resolution in this connection, Mr. Nehru said that all Members of Parliament, irrespective of Party affiliations, had agreed to contribute Rs. 10 to the fund.

Every member of the Congress Legislature Parties as also the members of the Pradesh Committees, should pay this sum to the fund.

Mr. Nehru added that it was a matter of honour for every Congressman to contribute something and it was in this small way that they could express their appreciation of what Maulana Azad had done for them.

RESOLUTION

The resolution endorsed the decision of the Working Committee to organise a national memorial fund to further some of the causes that Maulana Azad held dear to his heart and to further knowledge and understanding between the peoples of India and Egypt and West Asia.

It called upon the nation to respond generously to the appeal for funds for setting up the memorial.

The provisional national memorial committee appointed by the A. I. C. C., will consist of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. B. C. Roy, Acharya J. B. Kriplani, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Morarji Desai, Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. Gopala Reddy, Mr Humayun Kabir, Mr. K. P. Madhavan Nair and Mr. U. N. Dhebar.

Mr. Kabir and Mr. Nair would be the secretaries of the committee, and Mr. Morarji Desai, treasurer.—UPI.

Rely On Own Strength

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Mr. Nehru today asked Congressmen to rely on their own strength and rely on their own matters, and not on others money even for achievement of political objectives.

Speaking on a resolution for the creation of a fund to perpetuate the memory of Maulana Azad in the AICC meeting, Mr. Nehru said that having passed a resolution, it was the duty of every Congressman not to rest content with it, but to fulfil the object of that resolution.

He pointed out that it had become an unfortunate habit even in regard to resolutions that after having adopted them, they left it to other people to fulfil them, "thinking that it is for others to carry them out and why should we bother?".

Mr. Nehru said that was not a correct approach not only in this matter, but in other matters as well. Reliance on other people was bad. Ultimately, they should rely on their own strength and their own resources.—UPI.

Dock Thieves Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Janoo Ramchandra and two others were arrested by the Yellowgate Police in the last two days in a determined drive to reduce the spate of dock thefts.

The modus operandi of the dock thieves—of whom the police suspect there was an organised gang—was to enter the sheds through the back walls, and remove large quantities of in-transit goods.

The stolen property was handed over-the-wall to waiting accomplices.

The property involved in the Alexandra Dock area alone was said to be ball bearings, motor cycle parts and engine spares, collectively valued at about Rs. 4,000.

This property was in addition to that burgled from other areas in the dock area.

Water Supply Cut

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Water Supply to the city and suburbs will be affected on May 12 and 13 due to the closure of the 96 inch Vaitarna Main between Mulund and Bhandup for carrying out repairs to the expansion joints.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-30 Mangal Prabhat 6-50 Chayanika 7-04 Swar Mudrika 7-45 I. Parekh 8-15 Mohamed Wahid Hussain 12-00 Geet Malika 12-30 Mahila Mandal 13-40 Western Music.

18-15 Mohamed Wahid Hussain 18-45 S. Rijsinghani 19-00 Instrumental Duet 19-30 Chitrapat Sangeet 20-15 I. Parekh 20-45 Sangeet Lahari

VARIATIONS

7-30 Bhajans 7-45 V. Mathur 8-00 Kumud Bhagvat 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha 9-00 Konkani Prog 10-00 Jantar Mantar 12-30 N. Golikeri 13-00 Sugam Sangeet.

18-15 K. Bhagwat 18-30 For Workers 20-30 Sandeshi 20-45 Konkani Prog 21-15 Shastriya Sangeet 21-30 Dhwani Chitra.

HIGHLIGHTS

21-30 Bombay A: Bambai Radio Vadyavrinda: Kali Kanada aur Naghma composed and conducted by D'Amel

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I: 25.09 25.21

8-00 Instrumental and vocal 8-30 Song Miscellany 9-00 Story with Sugam Sangeet Items 9-27 Today's Highlights 9-30 Close down

TRANSMISSION II: 19.75 25.21

10-15 Music Mosaic 10-45 Playlets, skits and stories 11-00 Music potpourri 11-30 Words and Music 12-00 Close down

TRANSMISSION III: 19.75 25.27

14-00 Instrumental and vocal 14-15 Mixed Melodies 14-30 Request programme 15-00 A programme for the family 15-30 Close down.

TRANSMISSION IV: 31.41 30.82

18-30 Programme in different Indian languages 19-00 You asked for it 19-30 Musical bouquet 20-00 Listeners' letters 20-10 Favourite songs 20-30 Anything goes 20-45 Music on discs 21-00 Folk and Regional Music 21-15 Tunefully yours 21-42 Tomorrow's Highlights 21-45 Close down.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangala 7-05 Vandana 7-30 R. Potdar 9-00 Saroj Gundani 9-15 N. Arjandas 10-45 Ghazals 11-00 Sugam Sangeet 11-30 N. Arjandas 11-45 Mashroor Ahmad 12-45 Shastriya Sangeet 13-10 Chitrapat Sangeet 13-30 Swar Madhuri 13-45 Ajna Kalakar 18-05 D. Nadkarni 18-15 Sabras 20-45 N Arjandas 22-00 R. Potdar.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal Swar 7-05 Archana 7-15 Rooprekha 7-20 Geet and Bhajans 7-30 S. Ratanjankar 9-00 Bal Sabha 18-15 V. Rawal 18-35 Geet Lahari 19-45 Chitrapat Sangeet 21-25 Sugam Sangeet 22-00 Bismilla & Party.

POONA

7-00 Prabhat Vandan 7-15 Raga Sangeet 8-15 AIR Artist 8-45 Sugam Sangeet 9-00 For Children 9-30 P. Joshi 12-30 Chitrapat Sangeet 13-00 AIR Artist 13-15 Sugam Sangeet 13-30 Begum Akhtar 13-45 P. Joshi 18-00 Tantrakari

MADRAS

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 Tudipadalgal 7-30 R. Krishnan 13-00 Akashvani Vadya Goshti 13-30 Geetamanjeri 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashvani Records 18-15 Kadambam 21-15 Akashvani Records

VARIATIONS

7-15 Papa Malar 8-15 Arku Vendi 13-40 Geetikaharam 17-30 Faure 18-15 For Villages 19-30 Sandhyaganam 20-30 Matters of Moment 21-30 Rasamayi.

RADIO CEYLON

7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Favourites 8-00 Requests 9-00 Story hour 9-15 Remembered Yesterday 9-30 Trend show 9-15 Quiet corner.

6-10 Silver screen 6-30 BBC news 6-40 Home news 6-45 South Sea 7-30 Cocktail time 7-45 Music round the world 8-00 Hi-Fi 8-30 Favourites 9-00 on wings of song 9-30 Music to remember 10-00 Greetings prog.

BBC GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 18-15 16.79m 9-30 to 18-15 13.92m).

9-30 From the Editorials 9-45 Composer of the week 9-45 Commonwealth of song 10-30 Sunday Service 11-00 News 11-15 Sports round-up 11-30 Take it from here 12-00 World Premiere 12-15 For Children 14-15 Concerto 'Hancocks half-hour 15-40 Music from the Continent 16-15 London forum 16-45 Sandy Macpherson 17-45 Chis Cowley 18-09 Home news from Britain.

LONDON CALLING ASIA: (16.91m) 13-15 Equality 13-30 Asian Club.

EASTERN SERVICE (16.91m in Hindi for India) 14-00 News 14-15 Mahila samaj 14-35 Science Survey.

VOA

Hindi 8-30 to 9-0 p.m. (Repeated 10-30 to 11 p.m.), Stamp Club—How they Carry the Mails American Popular Music News.

English 8-00 to 8-30 p.m. (Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.) News Press Conference USA.

Kingsley Martin To Address BBC "Asian Club"

Mr. Kingsley Martin, editor of the NEW STATESMAN, who recently visited India, Pakistan and Nepal, will be the guest speaker at the meeting of the BBC "Asian Club" on Sunday, May 11. He will answer questions from the audience on "Politics and the Press."

Listeners in India can hear this programme in the BBC "London Calling Asia" service on May 11 at 19-00 hrs, IST on 13.87, 16.91 and 25.59 metres.

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EX-CHIEF OF POLICE IS JAILED

BERNE, May 10.

Former Swiss Federal police inspector Max Ulrich was yesterday sentenced to two and a half years in prison and two years loss of civil rights for furnishing confidential information to the French intelligence service.

The Berne Federal Court also ordered him to be dismissed from his post and barred him from all public employment for ten years, for having knowingly worked for a foreign power and having violated professional secrecy.

Ulrich was accused of having furnished an attache of the French Embassy in Berne with reports of tapped telephone conversations at the Egyptian Embassy in Berne concerning Algerian rebel agents in Switzerland.

Public prosecutor Rene Dubois, closely linked with the French Attache, committed suicide in March 1957 shortly after the case came into the open.

The French Attache was later recalled at the request of the Swiss Government.—UPI.

Unpublished Works Of Byron In Russia

LONDON, May 9.

Russian scholars claim that fragments of previously unknown writings by Byron have been found in Leningrad and other Russian towns.

Professor Mikhail Alexeyev, Corresponding Member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is reported from Moscow to have discovered the writings among documents which autograph collecting enthusiasts imported into Russia in Tsarist times.

Parts of poems, letters and other writings by Byron are claimed to have been identified.

One lyric poem accredited to Byron by Mr. Alexeyev opened with the words: "The Curtain Parting for a Moment."

Another entitled "A Ghost Appeared to Me" is thought by the Russians to be a part of Byron's "Jewish Melodies."—NAPEN.

YUGOSLAV REDS DEPLORE PEKING ATTACK

BELGRADE, May 10.

THE PERIODICAL, KOMMUNIST, ORGAN OF THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST LEAGUE, YESTERDAY REPLIED IN A 5,000-WORD EDITORIAL TO THE ATTACK MADE LAST SUNDAY BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, THE PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The Peking paper had accused the Yugoslav Communists of "modern revisionism" in the programme they adopted at the Ljubjana Congress

The Kommunist editorial charged the People's Daily with issuing "inspid and quite superfluous warnings" and of attempting.

"To exert pressure" which can only meet with resolute resistance."

"We do not wish to fall to such a level of discussions and for this reason do not intend to polemicize with the text of the article."

The editorial said that the Chinese Communists had done no more than to "reopen the file" on the resolution voted by the Cominform in 1948 as the occasion for a new attack on the Yugoslav Communists and upon Yugoslavia

Kommunist declared that the People's Daily had compared the 12-Party declaration signed in Moscow last year with the Yugoslav Party programme and had considered the first to be "absolutely correct" and the Ljubljana programme to "anti-Marxist."

The Yugoslav Communists had not signed the Moscow declaration because they did not agree with its aims, and that no one should, therefore, have been surprised to find that the Ljubljana programme expressed a different point of view.

To make such an attack at this time showed either that the recent conciliatory attitude of the attackers had been insincere or that they were reverting to older and discredited methods in the relations between Communist parties and socialist countries.

PRAVDA JOINS ATTACK

MOSCOW: The Soviet newspaper Pravda contained an editorial today which, in measured and prudent tone, criticised the "revisionism" of the Yugoslav League of Communist ideological programme.

This was the first direct reaction by the organ of the Soviet Communist Party after the violent attack of the Peking People's Daily and the criticism of the Prague newspaper, Tvorba."

Pravda recalled that Communist papers in a number of European countries had seriously criticised the proposed programme of the League, stressing that many of the theses in it were contrary to the principal basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The Moscow newspaper joined the unanimous opinion and said the decision of the Soviet Communist Party and other parties not to send delegations to the Ljubljana Congress was taken to avoid "a biter public polemic."

Pravda went on: "The leaders of the Yugoslav Communist League have not drawn a just lesson from the friendly criticism of the Communist parties against their programme.

"They have delivered hysterical attacks against brother parties."—UPI-AFP.

Flowery Farewell

Mrs. H. Dayal, wife of the Minister of the Indian Embassy, at Washington presents retiring Indian Ambassador Gaganvihari Lallubhai Mehta with a garland of flowers. Embassy officials and staff members were on hand to say farewell to the Ambassador at Union Station when he left for India.

One-Day Space Voyage

NORELK, Virginia, May 10.

The American Navy yesterday sent a man on a simulated one-day "space voyage" to test a special pressure suit of the type to be worn when men actually venture into space.

Commander Jack Neiman was placed in a chamber, wearing the special suit.

The air was pumped out to reduce the pressure in the chamber to that which would be encountered at an altitude of some 100,000 feet.

It was expected that he would remain in the chamber for about 24 hours.—UPI-AFP.

JAPANESE REACH ACCORD ON ARABIAN OIL

TOKYO, May 10.

JAPAN'S Arabia Oil Company is reported here as having been successful in negotiating the purchase of the oil concession in the neutral waters off Kuwait.

The Japanese company has been in competition with British and United States interests and their success, if the reports are correct, is the culmination of four-month long arduous negotiation.

The reports give no details of the agreement, out it is understood to be on a basis of a 56-44 division of profits.

Some doubt has been expressed on this as it is understood that the American group concerned in the talks had indicated a readiness to operate on a 75-25 basis

The Japanese organisation has already obtained prospecting rights in the adjacent offshore areas of Saudi Arabia.

NEW OIL REFINERY

BAGHDAD: Iraq is now seeking to vary the terms of its oil agreement with the Iraq Petroleum Company to enable the construction of a new Iraqi-owned refinery to be started.

The new refinery will produce oil products for export.

Under the existing agreement, the Iraq refinery must only produce petrol and other distillates for domestic use.

Plans have been drawn up for the construction of a new refinery plant at Basra.

Crude oil for use by the new plant would be supplied by the Iraq Petroleum Company, which has undertaken to supply Iraq with crude oil up to one-eighth of the total production of Iraqi fields, in lieu of royalty payments. —NAFEN

Recession Hits Sterling Area's Exports

LONDON, May 10.

An Article in Britain's Board of Trade Journal warned yesterday that exports from the sterling area were lower at the end of 1957, and hinted that all the indications were that the fall was continuing on a "substantial" scale

Trends now developing suggested growing evidence "of a recession in world trade, which includes a sharp falling off in the expansion of exports of manufactured goods as well as a decline in the prices of primary products."

The London "Financial Times, commenting editorially, pointed out that the decline in exports had not been accompanied by a comparable reduction in imports to sterling area countries and added: "That may come as measures of restraint take effect, but it has not come yet."—NAFEN

The Union Government has directed the issue of rice to Kerala State for three months—May, June and July—at 12,000 tons a month to tide over the lean period. These stocks will be sold through fair price shops to the people.

U.K. SERVICE CHIEFS MAY GET WARNING

LONDON, May 10.

REPORTS APPEARING IN THE PRESS SUGGESTING IMMINENT RESIGNATION OF SOME CABINET MINISTERS HAVE BEEN FIRMLY DENIED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES HERE

These suggestions followed last Tuesday's public meeting, arranged by Britain's Air Council, at which Senior Royal Air Force officers including the Chief of Air Staff, Sir Dermot Boyle, publicly criticised certain aspects of Britain's defence policy.

It is pointed out in political quarters that the conference raised an important constitutional issue—the propriety of Service Chiefs publicly discussing policy decisions of the Government.

WARNING

It is now expected that a strong warning will be issued to all the three Service departments warning them against holding any such meetings and ordering officers not to take part in public controvercy over policy decisions.

While little has so far been said since the meeting by either side, it is thought that the meeting revealed grave differences between Defence Minister Sandys and the Service Chiefs on the method of carrying out Government plans for the integration of the three Services.

Meanwhile, the matter rests until the coming week when questions will be asked in the House as to whether the Air Council's opinions were made public with the Government's authority.—NAFEN.

Russia To Expand Chemical Industry

MOSCOW, May 10.

Premier Nikita Kruschev has announced that the Soviet Union will invest more than 100,000 million rubles in the expansion of its chemical industry to meet consumer and industrial needs, the Tass agency said, today.

Much of the increased investment will be devoted to increasing the production of synthetic materials and of finished synthetic products, the agency added.

The plan provides for a two-fold increase in essential chemical products and of tires during the period from 1958 to 1965.

In the same period, the production of synthetic rubber is to be increased by two and a half times and of artificial fibers and synthetics by four times.

Mr. Kruschev said, in his report to the Communist Party Central Committee, that the USSR is now in second place in the world in the size of its chemical industry, which has increased by seven times between 1937 and 1956, while the United States showed only a four-fold increase.—UPI-AFP.

Peru's Regret

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The Peruvian Government has officially expressed its regret at the 'deplorable incidents' which occurred during Vice President Richard Nixon's visit to Lima yesterday, the American State Department announced.

Nixon was pelted with stones and fruit and was jeered at and spat upon at San Marcos University.—UPI-AFP.

Crane Asks For Cheryl's Custody

LOS ANGELES, May 10.

STEPHEN CRANE, divorced husband of film star Lana Turner, has asked to be the legal guardian of Cheryl, their daughter, who stabbed to death her mother's lover Johnny Stompanato last month.

Crane, a wealthy Hollywood restaurant owner, has requested the California courts to annul the decision making Cheryl a ward of the court after Stompanato's death.

Under the decision, Cheryl had been temporarily entrusted to the care of her maternal grand-mother, Mrs. Mildred Turner.—UPI-AFP.

ARMY UNIT TO LEAVE LITTLE ROCK

NEW YORK, May 10.

The end of the "military occupation" of the American town of Little Rock, Arkansas, will come on May 28.

Then, the troops which have standing by at the town's Central High School to ensure that a handful of Negro children could attend lessons there, will be withdrawn.

Though there has been no renewal of anti-Negro demonstrations which marred the school's opening last September, observers say that passions have not yet fully cooled on the vital question of racial segregation in schools.

The troops' presence in Little Rock has been valuable to the Arkansas Governor, Mr. Faubus, in his campaign for reelection as State chief.

....He has been able to point to

He has been able to point to the troops as evidence of what he termed Federal interference in the State's conduct of its affairs.

The possibility of troops' presence being again necessary when the school re-opens may follow the Little Rock demand that the Federal Court's desegregation order be lifted and that the school be allowed to remain "all white" for at least three years.

In opposition to this, President Eisenhower has expressed the hope that the local authority will assume their full responsibilities —which include the scrapping of racial discrimination in schools— when the term time comes round again.—NAFEN.

U. S. DOCTORS WILL VISIT PAKISTAN

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The State Department announced yesterday that the United States Government is sending a team of nine doctors to Pakistan to co-operate with officials there conducting a mass small-pox vaccination campaign in East Pakistan.

The doctors—specialists in epidemiology—are being sent at the request of the Government of Pakistan which has been combating a serious small-pox epidemic.—UPI-AFP

Sukarno Traces The Cause

GREEDY MEN ARE BEHIND REVOLT

SINGAPORE, May 10.

INDONESIAN President Ahmed Sukarno said in an interview with two Yugoslav newspapers that the Indonesian rebellion was caused by a few power-hungry and greedy people who had attracted the open or covert support of half-crazed anti-Communist fanatics' by raising the 'faded banner of anti-Communism, Antara news agency reported yesterday

Sukarno said that 'hungry for personal power and physical riches', the rebels placed themselves in armed opposition 'to the legal and democratic Government of Indonesia.'

'By using dishonest slogans and unscrupulous appeals to regional sentiments, they attracted some misguided support. By open and admitted bribery they can pay for the services of unstable adventurers and soldiers of fortune.'

The rebels do not realize they are standing in "and they will be the path of history's progress flattened."

LANDINGS FOILED

JAKARTA: Indonesian coastguards have foiled an attempt to land armed men near Anjer, on Java's West Coast, Jakarta radio reported.

Quoting the Antara news agency, the radio said that two barges full of armed, unidentified men approached a secluded part of the coast between Anjer and Labuhas "not long ago."

The coast guard opened fire on them, driving the intruders back with many wounded.

The committee of foreign correspondents in Indonesia yesterday asked the Indonesian Government to give guarantees that its members could continue to carry out their duties without undue interference.

In a letter to the Foreign Ministry, the Committee referred to the arrest of Bernard Kalb, correspondent of The New York Times."

The letter requested that the same privileges should be extended to foreign correspondents in Indonesia as were extended to Indonesian correspondents abroad.—UPI-AFP.

CAIRO CALLS ALL-ARAB OIL MEET

CAIRO, May 10.

Plans for calling the first ever all-Arab oil conference in Cairo next November, were revealed here today.

The Egyptian daily "Al Massaa" reported that the conference would meet for two weeks at the initiative of Arab League.

It will include delegates from the extraction, refining and distribution industries in all the Arab countries, representing both management and the trade unions.

"Al Massaa" said that the aim of the conference would be 'to examine ways of making the oil industry more profitable "for the peoples of the area."—UPI-AFP.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS ACTION IN YEMEN

LONDON, May 10.

Britain had informed the members of the United Nations Security Council of acts of aggression committed by Yemeni troops against British forces of the Aden Protectorate, and of reprisal measures taken by British planes against Yemeni territory, the Foreign Office announced today.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "Instructions are being sent to the United Kingdom delegation to the U.N. to ask the Secretary-General to circulate to members of the Security Council a statement on Yemeni attacks yesterday and the action taken by British forces under Article 51 of the Charter."

The spokesman added that Article 51 authorized members of the U.N. to take individual or collective measures in cases of legitimate defence.—UPI-AFP.

More U.K. Workers Laid Off

BIRMINGHAM, May 10.

The 12-day-old strike of 1,200 pressed steel company workers at Swindon has now resulted in over 10,000 motor car workers in the Midlands being laid off work.

Inevitably, many Pakistani workers are involved in the lay-off NAFEN

Russia Refuses To Send Observer

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 10.

The Soviet delegation to the United Nations yesterday officially made it known that the Soviet Government would not send an observer to the American nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The Soviet Union's refusal was transmitted to the American delegation by the U.N. Secretary General Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld. —UPI-AFP.

Tax Stamps Stolen

NEW YORK, May 10.

More than 50,000,000 dollars worth of Federal tax stamps were stolen from the New York Stock Exchange over a period of four years say investigators employed by the Internal Revenue Service.

After probing the thefts for 12 months, they have got back stamps worth 37,000,000 dollars.

The stamps are those which are sold to raise taxes on share dealings.

Those recovered had been cancelled, but some were so lightly marked that they might have been used again.—NAFEN.

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, a draft Indian standard which prescribes a method of determination of linear density (count) of cotton yarn in tex units. The method is equally applicable where linear density of piled or cabled yarn is to be determined.

Ghost Squad Re-formed

LONDON, May 10.

Scotland Yard's underworld undercover ghost squad, which was disbanded as redundant some years ago, has been hurriedly reformed and began operations today.

This is part of Scotland Yard's new moves to combat recent bank and post office raids.

The ghost squad, which is believed to consist of 12 detectives, mixes with known criminals, listens to their planning and informs Scotland Yard.—NAFEN.

Painting Fetches 36,000 Guineas

LONDON, May 10.

Thirtysix thousand guineas was paid today at a London sale room for a 16th century painting, which 70 years ago—in the same sale room—received a top bid of only 17 guineas

The paintings, described as "a missing masterpiece" by El Greco, was at one time attributed to P. Veronese.—NAFEN

The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 788 cases, arrested 263 persons and seized 861 gallons of illicit liquor during the week ended May 1.

Britain Faces Rail Strike: Talks Drag On

LONDON, May 10.

THE threat of a crippling rail strike still hung over Britain last night following the recess until next Tuesday of talks aimed at preventing a walk-out.

No progress toward a settlement was made during three hours of talks yesterday between Sir Brian Robertson, chairman of the Transport Commission, and leaders of the three rail unions.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Ian Macleod presided over part of the talks.

At the meeting, the union leaders reiterated firmly their demand: an immediate four per cent wage increase, to make up for a comparable rise in the cost of living.

The spokesmen for the biggest of the three unions, the National Union of Railwaymen (375,000 members), added that unless these demands were met, the union would immediately call a strike.

However, the two smaller unions will hold their annual conferences on Monday, and it was considered possible that at least one of them would decide in favour of a strike.

The attitude of the unions was, therefore, considered to have hardened, especially since they believe the Government wants at all costs to avoid a rail strike.—UPI-AFP.

STRIKE FEVER GRIPS MALAYA

SINGAPORE, May 10.

Sporadic "lightning" strikes in protest at the reductions in wages on rubber estates still continued throughout the Malayan plantations yesterday.

In all, some 30,000 workers are estimated to have taken part.

The strikes are not authorised by the Plantation Workers Union—the biggest in Malaya.

Wages reductions have been made in conformity with the terms of the wages agreement reached after the Korean War.

Then plantation workers demanded that wages should be linked directly with the world selling price of rubber, which at that period was reaching boom levels.

NOW THE FALLING OFF IN DEMAND AND INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF THE PRODUCT HAS RESULTED IN A FALL IN THE WORLD MARKET PRICE

Considerable concern is expressed here about this new spate of unofficial strikes.

The union is presently engaged in negotiations for a new wages contract and it is feared that the intransigence of workers and some employers may wreck the prospects of a settlement.

Similar strike action is feared in the tin industry where, because of reductions in Malayan output imposed by the International Tin Council, approximately one-fourth of Malaya's tin industry has ceased operations.

About one-fifth of the industry's labour force has been affected.—NAFEN.

SHIPYARD PLAN SUBMITTED

LONDON, May 10.

The five-man British shipbuilding industry mission, which was appointed to advise the Government of India on the site and lay-out of a second shipyard, have now completed the task

The report, which has been compiled together with a model of the proposed installation, was presented to Mr. T. Swaminathan, Minister in charge of Economic Affairs at India House, yesterday.—NAFEN.

KRUSCHEV TURNS DOWN AMERICAN PROPOSALS

MOSCOW, May 10.

THE Soviet Premier Mr. Nikita Kruschev, said last night that none of the five proposals made by the American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, on the subject of a summit conference was acceptable to the USSR.

Mr. Kruschev, speaking at a Czech embassy reception, said the Soviet Union wanted an East-West summit conference; but if the West wanted to maintain international tension, we can also live in a state of tension.

"Mr. Dulles made a five-point proposal for discussion at the summit conference. But of these five points, not one is acceptable."

He added that the Secretary of State would like the liquidation of the German Democratic Republic (East).

But that was impossible; that would be a folly

"We do not want to put our heads under the axe.

"We want an international meeting on a basis of equality so that the interests of all countries can be respected.

"We want a meeting that would really lead to a detente," he added.

HATE CAMPAIGN

Mr. Kruschev said they must do something to diminish international tension.

"The capitalist States are continuing their hate campaign, this is not accidental

"They do not do anything by accident. Perhaps this is profitable to them.

"We have nerves as solid as ropes.

"One can obtain anything from us, but no one will ever succeed in intimidating us.

"This was attempted without success for forty years.

"When we began our existence, we numbered 160 millions, but now we are nearly 600 million with China.

"Certain Powers do not want to recognize this fact, but we are so numerous that may be it is we who will not recognise them." —UPI-AFP.

MACMILLAN REPLIES TO LABOUR CHARGES

EDINBURGH, May 10.

THE British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan last night denied Labour Party charges that the Conservative Government was encouraging unemployment.

Mr. Macmillan, speaking at a banquet in Edinburgh, said that the one thing which could bring back large-scale unemployment to this country would be the failure to sell their goods in the competitive markets of the world.

"We are only too familiar with these depressions over the Atlantic moving eastwards. We are already making the necessary preparations. So far as our policy in this country is concerned, and are keeping in close touch with our fellow members of the Commonwealth, as well as with the other countries of the Western world," he said.

A worldwide slump would require worldwide action to offset it, and preparations must be made.

Mr. Macmillan continued, whether Socialist economists like it or not, the productive capacity of any country was closely related to its stock of capital, and they were steadily adding to their capital.

That was why he was confident that they could and would achieve their aim of a great increase in the standard of living.

He said one of the aims of his Government was the reduction in income-tax. However, he said, Defence expenses alone cost the taxpayer nearly 1,500 million pounds sterling. The labour policy would increase the taxpayer's burden still more.

"However," he observed, "we know that the road to hell is paved with good intention. If, at the next general elections, a Socialist Government is returned to power, it will be no use then a lot of disgruntled Conservatives or moderates, Liberal-minded people, or people of no particular party, saying—we thought we would just register a protest vote in order to give the Tories a shock."—UPI-AFP.

FINANCE CHRONICLE

SHARES CLOSE ON A QUIET NOTE

Dull Trading, Narrow Fluctuations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SHARES opened on a steady note today with moderate rise in values in the absence of any unfavourable advices. Price variations were however confined within a narrow range. Trading at the start was moderately active.

Tata Steel Ordinaries and Indian Irons are opened at Rs. 180.50 and Rs. 21.52 against their last closing levels of Rs. 179.75 and Rs. 21.44 and on scattered support were later quoted at Rs. 180.75 and Rs. 21.56 respectively.

Textiles received a fair measure of support. Bombay Dyeings were reported at Rs. 54 against their last close of Rs. 53.80. National Rayons were done up to Rs. 235, Kohinoors up to Rs. 267.50 and Centuries up to Rs. 431. Swadeshis were better at Rs. 175.50, India United Deferreds at Rs. 1.12 and Standards at Rs. 421.

The miscellaneous group followed the general upward trend. ACCs were maintained at Rs. 153.50, Bombay Burmahs old at Rs. 556, Scindias at Rs. 17.44. Premier Constructions were done up to Rs. 193 and Tata Locos up to Rs. 168, each after opening a shade lower.

Tata Chemicals were quoted at Rs. 15.

The cash section was steady with minor changes. BICs were nominally quoted at Rs. 3.50, Indian Coppers at Rs. 3.10, Premier Autos at Rs. 82.50, Hindustan Motors at Rs. 6.84, and Voltas at Rs. 123. Banks, insurance and securities were steady with minor changes.

As the session advanced the undertone continued to be dull in the absence of any trading points. The volume of business was low. Reaction soon came in and the values declined on profittaking. Most of the earlier gains were lost. Tata Steel Ordinaries closed at Rs. 180.25, Indian Irons at Rs. 21.52 after declining to Rs. 21.44 while Bombay Dyeings finished around their opening level of Rs. 53.40.

The closing tone of the market was quiet.

Burmah Mines ex div.	1.44
Nonferrous Metal	0.80
National Carbon	25.12
Guest Keen William (8)	30.25
Rallis Ord	34.00
Ind Phillips	14.00
Ind. Oxygen	18.00

Government Loans

BOMBAY, May 10.

3 % Conversion XD	..	71.26
2½ % 1951	..	95-10
2½ % 1960	..	97-75
2¾ % 1962	..	95-10
2½ % 1976	..	83.15
3 % 1958	..	99.75
3 % 1958-61	..	99.05
3 % 1963-65	..	94-90
3½ % 1964	..	94-80
3 % 1966-68	..	92-60
3 % 1970-75	..	86-30
2½ % 1962	..	97.90
3½ % 1961	..	99.65
3 % 1964	..	98.25
3½ % 1965	..	97.80
3½ % 1967	..	97.65
3¾ % 1967	..	99.75
3½ % 1974	..	98 20
4 % 1960-70	..	100.55
4 % 1970	..	100.05
4½ % 1963-68	..	100.25
4 % 1972	..	100.15

CORPORATION BONDS

4 % Bombay Port Trust LD		96.50
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1965	92.20
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1977	84.25
3½ % Bom. Municipal	1979	83.75
3¾ % Bom. Municipal	1968	97.00
4 % Bom. Municipal	1963	98.00
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	97.50
4 % Bom. Municipal	1967	97.25
4 % Bom. Municipal	1968	97.00
4 % Bom. Municipal	(LD)	96.50
4 % Bom. Transport	1964	98.00
4 % Bom. Transport	1966	98.00

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT LOANS

4 % Bombay	1964	99.15
4 % Bombay	1967	98.25
4 % Bombay	1970	98.00
3½ % Bombay	1962	98.10
4 % Bombay	1963	99.25
3 % Bombay	1958	99.30
3 % Bombay	1960	96.85

FORWARD SECTION

MILLS	
B. Dyeing (7.50) ex div. ..	53.90
Century (8) ex div.	428.50
Kohinoor (8) ex div.	266.50
Swadeshi Mills (8)	174.00
Central India	84.50
Simplex (8.50)	153.50
Gokak (12) ex. div.	144.00
New Great	201.00
Finlay (20) ex div.	258.00
Swan (25) ex. div.	340.00
National Rayon (14) ..	235.00
National Rayon Right	77.00
I. U. Ord. (0.28)	9.08
I. U. Ord. (0.12)	1.14
Shrinivas (12)	134.00
Indore (8)	108.50
Standard (20.50) ex div. ..	423.00
Tata (4)	37.00
Morarji (14)	215.00
Edward (15)	255.00
Apollo (0.10)	1.72
Madhusudan (6)	95.00
Podar (12)	136.00
Khatau (10)	158.00
B R. Cotton	24.00
Mysore (3)	95.00
Minerva (6)	70.50
Model (7.50)	167.50
Elphinstone (5)	45.00
Ajam (5)	58.00
Osman (3.50)	48.00
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (0.50) ..	180.25
New (1.74) plus (0.88) ..	177.50
T. S. Ist Pref. (6)	150.00
T. S 2nd Pref. (1.50)	111
I. Iron	21.52
I. Iron Pref. ex div.	97.00
Tata Loco	167.00
CEMENTS	
Associated Cement (8) ..	153.25
New	147.00
Digvijay (8)	145.00
Orissa Cement (1.28)	12.12
INDUSTRIES	
Bhopal (2) ex. div.	19.75
Bombay Burmah (20.75)	552.00
Belapur (13)	245.50
Phalton (10) XD	142.00
Scindia Steam (1)	17.36
Great Eastern (1.50) ..	19.84
Tata Chemical	14.92
P. Construction (3.50)	192.50
Tata Oil (2)	37.25
Shivrajpur (8)	92.00
B. I. C.	3.40
Indian Copper	3.12
Burmah Petrol (2)	2.00
Alcock Ord. (15)	247.50
Polson Ord. (12.50)	183.25
Wimco (11)	183.75
Walchandnagar (2) ex div	265.00
Larsen T.	15.80
Premier Auto (8)	82.50
Hind Motor	6.88
ELECTRICS	
Tata Hydro (2) ..	118.00
Andhra (30)	1152.50
Tata Power	1212.50

CASH SECTION

MILLS	
Phoenix (12.50)	120.00
Ind Mfg (75)	4510.00
Raja Poona (6)	60.00
Berar	45
Victoria (20)	227.50
Vishnu Cotton (2.80)	101.00
Laxmi (7.50)	433.75
Western (75)	4525.00
Sholapur	450.00
Sassoon Cotton (3)	41.10
Hindustan (75)	4590.00
Ahd. Advance (5)	152.50
Gold Mohur (15)	205.00
Sassoon Silk (0.50)	10.00
Kurla (12.50) ...	120.00
Colaba	38.00
New City (5) ex div ...	105.00
Bradbury (15)	158.00
Dawn (7.50)	90.00
N K Hind (6)	81.00
N S Jute (0.75)	13.68
Jam Ranjit	1450.00
Mafatlal Fine (19)	345.00
Kothari Textiles	14.75
Jiyaji Rao	9 60
Ruby	80.25
New Kaiser Hind	70.00
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad (5)	94.20
Surat (8.75)	107.75
Amalgamated	10.52
Bombay Suburban (4) ...	105.75
Poona (4)	122.00
Broach	7.62
BANKS	
Central Bank ex div. ...	52.30
Central Bank New ex div.	56.75
Bank of India New (5) XD	130.00
Bank of India (0.44) XD	129.50
Union Bank (1.75) ..	8.00
Dena Bank (1.75) XD	46.50
Baroda (9)	115.50
United Commercial ex div	59.00
Punjab National XD	52.50
Jodhpur	1.35
Jaipur	40.00
Bikaner	23.24
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (200)	4000.00
Empire (26)	265.00
New India XD	44.25
Jupiter	7.76
Vulcan (1)	16.76
Indian Mercantile	47.00
Uni Fire	11.00
All India General	3.88
B I G (12)	13.68
Neptune	1.00
Industrial and Prud (1-4)	30.50
Dena Ins	39.00
New Great ..... J	18.24
New Asiatic	5.50
RAILWAYS	
G P.	56.00
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Dena Trust (9.75) XD	11.52
Bom Burmah New (7.60) XD	207.50
Mackenzie	65.00
Kemp and Co (7)	184.00
Zandu Pharmacy (7) ...	114.50
Indus Invest Trust (8)	72.84
Gujarat Invest Trust (8) ..	25.00
Dharamsey Chemicals (3)	60.00
Bombay Uganda (4.8)	47.00
Alembic (10) XD ...	129.00
Supreme Industries (8)	81.50
United Motor	24.50
Bombay Safe (26)	600.00
Gujarat Safe Dep.	120.00
Sardar Carbolic (18)	812.00
Estrella Batteries (2)	36.00
Josts Cor	52.50
Killick Ind. ex div.	147.50
Kamani	5.84
Mukand XR	13.12
Defd.	55.00
Dig Potta	60.00
H Rampur Oxal	90.75
Kamani	7.20
Sathe Biscuit	85.00
Hind Cycle	134.50
Dhrangadhra Chemicals ...	90.00
Dhrangadhra Chemicals New	86.00
Conja Pharmacy	90.00
Mahindra (1.25)	18.80
Aundh	130.50
Amar Dye	97.75
Sen Raleigh	12.08
India Cement	26.00
Dalmia Cement	10.06
Ashok Cement	8.00
Bangalkot Cement	9.00
Hind Elec.	182.00
Sri Krishna Sug	10.20
Kesar Sugar ...	52.00
Chungdev Sugar	26.00
Maharashtra Sugar	630.00
Kesar Sugar	51.50
Vishnu Sugar ..	630.00
Blue Mount	3.18
Water Fall	3.38
I O I	73.00
Standard Batteries	105.00
Jaipur Udyog	11.92
Texmaco	18.20
Ind. Vegetable	102.50
Hindustan Lever	21.24
Gwalior Rayon	11.84
Orient Paper	29.30
Midland	14.52
Sirpur XD	9.94
Man Industries	70.50
Voltas New (8) ...	113.50
Voltas Old (8)	123.00
New Swadeshi Sugar	200.00
Rohtas Industries	16.92
Ravalgaon (12) ex div.	124.00
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Andhra Valley (25.13) ..	1025.00
Tata Power (38.8)	1117.50
Hydro Electric	104.00
Hume Pipe	58.00
Central India	33.75
Swadeshi Mills	94.00
Vishnu	620.00
Laxmi	170.00
New Great Mills	137.50
Podar Mills (5)	64.00
Shrinivas	68.00
Elphinstone Mills (6)	70.70
Bradbury	59.00
Surat Elec (3)	108.00
Pre Const. Ist	84.50
Pre Const. 2nd	80.50
Pre Const. 3rd	5.52
Ahmedabad Adv.	80.00
Walchandnagar (7)	136.00
Tata Chemical ..	91.50
Supreme	70.50
B R Cotton	80.00
Mukund Iron	105.00
Mackenzie First	100.00
Mackenzie Second	100.00
Ahmedabad Adv.	79.50
Mysore Mills (1-2)	28.00
Standard	99.00
Madhusudan (0-8)	7.50
Morarji	75.50
National Rayon (5)	73.50
Khatau	71.50
Poison	86.50
BIC (3)	102.50
Digvijay Cement	84.70
Alembic	88.50
Estrella (2-8)	68.50
Kamani	65.00
Larsen D (5)	84.00
N K Hind (8)	74.90
Great Eastern	92.00
Dhrangadhra	83.00
Hydro	108.50
Hind Motor	35.25
Surat XD	110.00
DEBENTURES	
Andhra (4)	97.50
Scindia	94.00
Tata Power 1958	99.50
Tata Power New	85.00
Tata Mills	93.00
Locomotive	95.25
Ahd Elec.	97.50
Standard Vacuum	97.00
Burmah Shell	97.00
Caltex	97.25
Dunlop	97.00
Indian Cable	98.00
OUTSIDE SHARES	
New Victoria	1.31
India Steam (1) CR ...	11.08

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, May 10.

Forward Gold opened firm on the local Bullion Exchange today with a good initial demand for the metal. Silver on the other hand was steady.

Gold Jeth delivery opened at Rs. 111-6 against its last close of Rs 110-14.

Silver Jeth was quoted in the opening around its last closing level of Rs. 193-13.

Trading was slow in a moderate turnover with both the metals moving within a narrow range.

Following were the fluctuations during today's session showing the trend of the market:

SILVER JETH opened at Rs 193.14 highest Rs 194.00 lowest Rs 193.12 and close Rs 193-13-6.

GOLD JETH opened at Rs. 111-5-6 highest Rs 111-8 lowest Rs 111-5 and close Rs 111-7-6.

Hyderabad Bullion

SILVER READY: Open 197-8, high 197-10, low 197-8, close 197-10.

GOLD READY. Open 113-10, high 113-10, low 113-8, close 113-8. —UPI.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, May 10.

Following are the rates in rupees in the commodity markets here today:

Coir Yarn Beypore 165-175, Quilandy 190-200, Fibre Garbled 165, Ungarbled 145, Coconuts Raw Husked 160-177.50, Unhusked 180-195, Dry 200-205, Coconut Oil 690, Copra Office 422.50, Dilpasand 465, Madrasnottam 495, Pepper Wynaad 650, Country 625, Dry Ginger 225 Coffee Robusta 170, Timber Pali 60-67.50, Junglewood 55-57.50, Vellapine 60-62.50, Benteak 50-57.50, Teak 120-130, Mango 3.50-3.75, Rosewood 20.25.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, May 10.

Oilseeds futures in the local market opened steady today with moderate inquiry in castorseeds.

Castorseeds September was quoted at Rs. 153.37 after opening at Rs. 153

Groundnuts were dull and August delivery was unchanged at Rs. 166.

Trading during the session was dull and featureless in the absence of any fresh advices.

The market closed quiet after fluctuating narrowly.

Following were the closing quotations:

GROUNDNUTS: Quality Rs. 34-4, Ready Rs. 33-14, Madras Rs. 34-4, June Rs. 33-10, Aug. Rs. 33-4.

CASTORSEEDS; Madras Rs. 29-12 Kanpur Rs. 28-8 Gujarat Rs. 29-12.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 30.

KHURSANI SEEDS; Ready Rs. 38.00

KHARDI: Ready Rs. 19.4.

OILS: Groundnuts Ready Rs. 18-2, May Rs. 18-2, June Rs. 18-6, July Rs. 18.8, Linseed oil Rs. 15-13.

CASTOR OIL: Commercial Rs. 15-4 BSS Rs. 16-8.

GROUNDNUTS MAY: opened at Rs. 168, highest Rs. 168.25, lowest Rs. 167.75, and close Rs. 167.75.

GROUNDNUTS AUG.: opened at Rs. 166, highest Rs. 166.50, lowest Rs. 165.75, and close Rs. 166.

CASTORSEEDS: MAY: opened at Rs. 149.50. highest Rs. 149.75, lowest Rs. 149.50. close Rs. 149.50.

CASTORSEEDS SEPT.: opened at Rs. 153.12, highest Rs. 153.50 lowest Rs. 152.87 and close Rs. 153.12.

COTTONSEEDS MAY: opened at Rs. 107.25, highest Rs. 107.25, lowest Rs. 106.75, and close Rs. 106.75.

COTTONSEEDS SEPT.: Opened at Rs. 109, highest Rs. 109, lowest Rs. 108.50, and close Rs. 108.50.

LINSEED MAY: opened at Rs. 30.31, highest Rs. 30.31. lowest Rs. 30.25 and close Rs. 30.25.

LINSEED SEPT.: opened at Rs. 31, highest Rs. 31.19, lowest Rs. 31.25, and close Rs. 31.31.

Nagpur Seeds

NAGPUR, May 10.

Cotton seed 105-8, groundnut seed 29, groundnut oil 56, linseed 29, linseed oil 49, tilseed 34-8, til oil 70, coconut oil 86.—UPI.

Hyderabad Seeds

HYDERABAD, May 10.

CASTOR MAY: Open 142.25, high 142.25, low 142.00, close 142.00.

CASTOR SEPT: Open 146.12 high 146.25, low 146.12, close 146.25.

G. NUT OIL JUNE: Open 16.02, high 16.02, low 15.95, close 15.95.

Castor ready 60.00, castor oil ready 13.00, G. nut ready 60.00, G. nut oil ready 15.69.—UPI.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CLOVES: Rs. 565, Baisakh Rs. 565, Cassia Rs. 285 Chaitra Rs. 245 German powder Rs. 8.56.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs. 505, Alleppy Rs. 420, Copra Office Colombo Rs. 430, Ginger Rs. 35.

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 82, Vaisakh Rs. 580 to 591 Jeth delivery Rs 585 to 590.

COCOANUT OIL: Ready Rs. 28-12, May delivery Rs. 27-8.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 10.

40 x 2 STAPLE FIBRE JUNE

Opening	594
Highest	595
Lowest	592
Close	594
Ready 120 Japan	6 5 3
Ready 150 Japan	6.4 0
Ready 150 Italy	6 2 0

Calcutta Bullion

CALCUTTA, May 10.

SILEVR BULLION: Opened Rs 191-7, close Rs 192, high Rs 192-2, low Rs 191-6.

TICI close Rs. 191-14.

Gold acid Rs 112-4.

Arrivals were 8 bars and offtake 12 bars.

Gold arrivals as well as offtake were 1,000 tolas.

DEMAND FOR FUNDS ON DECLINE

Shares Dull, Bullion Steady

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH the traditional busy season approaching its end, demand for funds was on the decline and supplies being adequate conditions in the short-term money market remained comfortable. Rates, however, were unchanged, interbank call money being quoted at 3 per cent. and "House" money at call 4½ per cent. One to siix months' deposits were quoted upto 4¾ percent.

The weekly returns of the Reserve Bank of India drawn up to 2nd May 1958 show a contraction of Rs. 11.28 crores in the total note issue and a decline of Rs. 11.78 crores in the notes held in the Banking Department. Foreign Securities held in the Issue Department have declined by Rs. 24.09 crores, while Rupee Securities show a rise of Rs. 14.09 crores, Government balances with the Reserve Bank are lower by Rs. 2.92 crores, but scheduled banks' deposits are up by Rs. 4.35 crores. There is a rise of Rs. 19 crores in the item of "Balances held abroad" mainly as a result of a departmental transfer. Loans and Advances to Banks are up by Rs. 2.33 crores. Investments show a reduction of Rs. 2.69 crores.

GILT-EDGED

Trading in the local gilt-edged market was inclined to be colourless during the week though the undertone remained fully steady. Investment enquiry was on a limited scale, while official support was almost absent. 2-3/4 per cent. 1960 loan was quoted at Rs. 98.15 and 2-3/4 1962 loan at Rs. 95.30. 3 per cent. 1959-61 loan was slightly lower at Rs. 99.10. 3 per cent. 1964 and 1966/68 loans were both quoted higher at Rs. 95.25 and Rs. 92.75, while 3 per cent. 1970/75 loan hardened to Rs. 86.75. All the National Plan loans ruled quiet; 3-1/2 per cent 1961 loan being offered at Rs. 99.60, 1964 loan at Rs. 98.15 and 1965 loan at Rs. 97.80 during the week.

EXCHANGE

In the foreign exchange market, activity continued on a restricted scale. There was modest remittance enquiry, while some export bills made their appearance, especially in the Calcutta market. For inter bank business, sellers of spot TT on London quoted 1s.5-31/32d. and buyers 1s. 6d. The U.S. dollar rate was quoted at Rs. 475.50 per 100 dollars, while the Swiss Franc and the German Mark were both unchanged at 91.37 and 87.50 per 100 rupees. Merchant rates for sterling fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:—

Sellers of spot TT on London 1s.5-31/32d.

Sellers of TT on London upto six months 1s.5-15/16d.

Buyers of TT on London spot and upto nine months 1s.6-1/32d.

GOLD

Steady conditions continued to characterise the gold section of the bullion market upto mid-week but later on, a quieter trend was in evidence. From Rs. 112.69 at the opening. the quotation for ready gold moved up to Rs. 114.18 on Tuesday and after reacting to Rs. 112.75 the next day, closed at Rs. 113.81. Some lots of Indian Mine gold were reported to have been sold during the week. The premium on ready over June settlement moved up from Rs. 2-8 to as high as Rs. 3-8 mid-week but later narrowed down to Rs. 3 towards the close. The price of gold in London gradually moved up to 249sh. 9d. during the course of the week. Gold stocks in the Bombay market are estimated at 20,000 tolas, while both arrivals and offtake averaged about 4.000 tolas a day. The highest and lowest rates touched were Rs. 114.18 and Rs. 112.69 for spot and Rs. 119.75 and Rs. 109.75 for forward.

SILVER

The silver section of the bullion market disclosed a course similar to gold. From Rs. 195.69 at the opening, the quotation for spot silver moved up to Rs. 197.06 on Tuesday and after reacting to Rs. 195.87 the next day, recovered at the close to Rs. 196.75. The premium on spot over June settlement which had widened from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12 mid week, narrowed down to Rs 3 at the close. The overseas silver quotations remained unchanged during the week, the New York price being 88-5/8 cents and the London price 76-1/8d. Silver stocks are reported to be not more than 250 bars, while the average daily offtake was estimated at 15 to 20 bars. The highest and lowest rates touched were Rs. 197.25 and Rs. 195.69 for spot and Rs. 193.75 and Rs. 192.69 for forward.

SHARES

In the absence of any trading pointers, a dull undertone prevailed on the local stock exchange. Price variations were very narrow and the volume of business small. Tata Ordinaries moved between Rs. 178.50 and Rs. 181.75 and Indian Irons between Rs. 21.76 and Rs. 21.48 during the week and closed quieter at Rs. 179.50 and Rs. 21.40 respectively. Textile shares also turned quiet in the absence of support. Bombay Dyeings were marked down to Rs. 53.50, Centuries to Rs. 427 and Kohinoors to Rs. 265. In the miscellaneous section, ACC's were inclined to be offered at Rs. 153 and Burmas at Rs. 548. Scindia Steams had sellers at Rs. 17.40.

The share market in Calcutta ruled steady during most part of the week though activity was inclined to be restricted. Towards the close, however, a distinctly easier trend prevailed following renewed fears of some labour trouble at the Burapur Factory.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 10.

Cotton futures in the local market opened steady today in moderate trading.

Jarilla August opened around its last closing level at Rs. 68.25 and was later quoted at 667.25 in the absence of any fresh developments, Jarilla May delivery opened around Rs. 658.

Futures advanced further on short-covering with Jarilla August touching a new high of Rs. 669. The gains were well maintained and the closing was firm around the day's best levels

Ready cotton market at Sewri showed very little activity with prices maintained around their last closing levels.

JARILLA AUGUST opened at Rs 668 highest Rs 669.50 lowest Rs 666.50 and close Rs 669.

JARILLA MAY opened at Rs 658 highest Rs 659 lowest Rs 656.50 and close Rs 658.50

COCHIN TEA SALE

COCHIN, May 9.

Offerings amounted to 1,200,000 lb. at Tea Sale No. 11 held here this week.

Quality from all districts again showed a further slight decline.

There was strong general demand and under 10 per cent of the sale was withdrawn.

Best Liquoring Nilgiri descriptions met with only fair support and prices generally eased by up to 40 nP a lb.

More enquiry was seen for lesser Highgrowns but their rates were irregular and generally followed an easier trend.

Good Mediums met with good demand and were quoted up to 15 nP dearer.

Medium, Low Medium and Lowgrown Brokens came to a strong market advancing 10 nP a lb., while similar Fannings were again keenly sought after selling at fully 10 to 15 nP above the last prices.

Black leaf Brokens saw more competition and advanced up to 15 nP a lb. with their Fannings often selling at 20 nP above the last rates. Whole Leaf grades were again irregular.

The quotations per lb. were: Plain BP Rs. 1.50; Low Medium Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 1.80; Medium Rs. 1.85 to Rs. 2.05; Good Mediums Rs. 2.10 to Rs. 2.50; and Quality Rs. 2.40 to Rs. 3.50.—NAPEN.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN PAINT INDUSTRY

Plea For Adequate Supply Of Raw Materials

CALCUTTA, May 10.

PRESIDING over the sixteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Paint Manufacturers Association, which was inaugurated by Mr. Manubhai Shah, Union Minister of Industry, today Mr. C. L. Jhunjhunwala observed that not only had the production of the paint industry increased and the quality substantially improved in recent years, but the industry had also diversified its output by undertaking manufacture of several new items for the first time in the country.

He quoted from the official publications according to which the production of the paint industry had risen from 27,950 tons in 1950 to nearly 42,000 tons in 1957. He however, affirmed that the actual production of the paint industry was much more than the said figures indicated in the official statistics which represented production of only the organised sector of the industry without taking into account the output of a number of units producing on a cottage industry basis.

He hoped that by the end of 1960-61, the industry would not only achieve, but would even exceed, the target of about 60,000 tons fixed under the second plan in respect of production of paints and varnishes.

Mr. Jhunjhunwala, however, made it clear that increased production would be possible only if the paint factories were assured of regular and adequate supplies of raw materials. He urged that steps should be taken to make the country self-sufficient in matter of raw materials.

NY STOCKS CLOSE

NEW YORK, May 10.

Market was irregular again today and active but closed firm. Industrials index ended at 462.56 up 0.06 after up 0.97. Rails index at 114.86 up 0.69 after up 0.76 and utilities index at 77.84 up 0.10 after up 0.19

Indexes reached their highest levels during first hour of trading and then market became irregular and heavy. Toward close, better sentiment prevailed

During session 2,760,000 shares changed hands, of which 410.000 during last half hour against 2,790,000 and 400.000 respectively on Thursday

Following are yesterday's closing details:

Gen Elec 59-3/8, U.S. Steel 61-1/2, U.S. Steel Pref 153, Gen Motors 39-1/8, Studpack 4-1/4, Anaconda 44-1/2.—UPI-APP

ACTIVE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

NEW YORK, May 10.

Unwanted rains in most areas of cotton belt, creating uncertainty over 1958 crop prospects, touched off active buying in futures. All deliveries except nearby May rose to new seasonal high ground.

Five May transferable notices were issued at New York

Later, futures dropped back slightly from best levels on profit-taking and hedging.

Futures maintained gains in deliveries on trade buying and short covering. Some deferred deliveries met profit taking.

New York closed up two to 28 points and New Orleans up one to 18 off one points.

Following are yesterday's closing details:

NEW YORK

May 36.36, 36.12, 36.34-36.36; July 36.70, 36.52, 36.66-36.68; Oct 37.25, 37.12, 37.23; Dec 37.49, 37.41, 37.48-37.49; March 37.77, 37.65, 37.75; May 37.85, 37.68, 37.77; July 37.05, 36.93, 37.00; Oct 35.73, 35.53 35.57; Spot 36.35.

NEW ORLEANS

May 36.22, 36.08, 36.22 bid; July 36.69, 36.53, 36.62; Oct 37.22, 37.12, 37.20; Dec 37.47, 37.42, 37.44 bid; March 37.78, 37.70, 37.73 bid; May 37.85, 37.75, 37.76 bid; July 37.02 36.98, 36.98 bid; Oct 35.62, 35.52, 35.55 bid; Spot 34.95.—UPI-AFP.

HAPUR MARKETS

HAPUR, May 10.

Following are the rates in rupees in the commodity markets here today:

READY: Wheat 15.62 to 16.50, Gram 11 to 11.25, Barley 10.75, Bejhar 10.06, Jowar 12 to 13, Guwar 15.75, Rice Basmati 31 to 35, Coarse 22, Peas Dara Green 9.64, White 10.50, Matar Dal 11, Arhar 11.75, Arhar Dal 15.37, Urd 17.50 to 18.50, Moong 22 to 23, Masoor 14.50, Oats 11. TRADE STOCKS: Wheat 1, Gram 25, Jowar 7, Bejhar 10, Peas 168, Arhar 98. KHATTIES: Gur Pansera 15.50, Crystal Sugar wholesale mill delivery Jaswant 37.06, Simbhauli 37, Daurala 37.69, Mansoorpur 37 to 38, retail inferior 38.50 Khandsari 30 to 34, Oilseeds Sarson 24.62, Taramira 19, Groundnut 15.50, Cottonseed 12.87, Mustard Oil 65. Groundnut Oil 56.50, Vegetable Products 36.25, Oilcake 10.

FUTURES OPENING: Peas Jeth 10.07, Bhadon 10.53. Arhar Jeth 12.11, Bhadon 12.64, Urd Maha 16, Gur Fagun 12.39.

The Supreme Court of India will be closed for the annual summer vacation from Monday (26th May) and will reopen on Monday (4th August), says a circular issued by the Registrar.

Stainless Steel Unit To Close

BOMOBAY, May 10.

Devidayal Stainless Steel Industries Private Limited of Bombay, the largest unit in India manufacturing stainless steel articles has served its workers a notice announcing closure of their factory from June 9 next and retrenching about 500 workers.

The reason of closure as stated by the company in the notice is "the extreme scarcity of raw materials, stainless steel." The company, has however, stated that it was endeavouring to procure raw material to keep the factory running and has also sought the help of the government in that direction. If it bears fruits, the notice further stated the company would continue to work.

It may be recalled that during the two licensing periods heavy restrictions have been put on the import of stainless steel sheets. During the current policy period the actual users have been allowed to apply for the licence.

It is feared that the material will arrive only by the end of September and the stocks with the actual users are almost exhausted and they would hardly be able to run their factories for further three to four weeks. Thus there will be no material for them for about three months.

On the other hand the material imported by the established importers have started arriving against their licences for October 19557—March 1958 pperiod but looking to the paucity of the raw material with the actual users the prices have shot up and established impporters and other merchants holding the stocks are not willing to sell their material below 80 p.c. to 100 p.c. profit.

The latest quotations in Bombay market is Rs 4.62 per lb as against the landed cost of Rs 2.50. It is feared that many other actual users will follow the foot-steps of Devidayals and to close down their factories if some arrangement is not made immediately to ensure the supply of the materials atleast for their existence in the interim period.

U. S. Metals

NEW YORK, May 10.

Following are yesterday's metal closings:

ZINC: May high 8.21, low 8.21, close 8.21 bid; July 8.35, 8.35, 8.25 bid; Sept 8.35, 8.33, 8.33; Oct 8.34 closing and bid; Dec 8.50, 8.47, 8.40 bid; Jan 8.44, closing and bid; March 8.55, 8.55, 8.55. Sales 12 lots.

COPPER: May 23.34, closing and bid; July high 23.56, low 23.50, close 23.48 bid. Sept 23.66, closing and bid, Oct 23.75, 23.75, 23.70 bid; Dec 23.88, 23.77, 23.80-23.83; Jan 23.90, 23.78, 23.85 bid; March 24.00 -3.95, 23.95. Sales 51 lots.

TIN: May 94, July 93.37-1/2, Sept-Oct 93, all closings and bid; others none. No sales.

LEAD: May high 10.65, low 10.50, close 10.59; July 10.55, closing and bid; Sept 10.68, 10.67, 10.60; Oct 10.70, 10.70, 10.61 bid; Dec 10.73, 10.70, 10.70; Jan 10.72, March 10.75 all closings and bid. Sales 13 lots—UPI-AFP.

SUGAR CLOSE: July 3.43 bid; Sept 3.45; Oct 3.42 bid; March 3.38; May 3.38 bid; July 3.40. Sales 162 lots.—UPI-AFP.

Burmese Minister On The New Trade Agreement

CALCUTTA, May 10.

THE volume of trade between India and Burma would go up by four to five times in comparison with the present restricted business, as a result of the agreement reached in Delhi yesterday between Government of India and the Burmese Trade Delegation.

Commenting on the agreement Mr. Rashid Minister for Mines, who negotiated with the Government of India on his country's behalf said the agreement would be ratified by the respective governments in the course of a month.

He said that the negotiations were carried out in a friendly atmosphere and he was happy about the results of his meeting with the Union Minister for Commerce, Mr. Nityananda Kanungo.

Although he declined to disclose the details of the agreement, Mr. Rashid said Burma would purchase more Indian finished goods and in exchange offer commodities like rice, timber and potatoes.—UPI.

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, May 10.

TEXTILES			
Apollo			1.72
B. R.			20.00
B. Dyeing	53.90	54.10	53.80 53.90
C. India			85
Century	 429	31	27.50 28.50
Finlay			256
Gokak			144
I. U. Defd.			1.14
I. U. Ord.	..... 9.12	9

Economy Drive In Andhra

HYDERABAD, May 10.

Eighty-eight temporary hands were retrenched this week from the Government Secretariat as an economy measure.

Fifty-one of them were clerks and typists and the remaining, Class IV employees.

The retrenchment is in pursuance of the recommendations of the Economy Committee set up by the Government recently.—UPI.

A.C.C. Teachers' Training Camps

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four A.C.C. Teachers' Training Camps will be held in Bombay State this month. Three of them at Khadakvasla and the fourth at Vallabh Vidyanagar.

One of the Camps at Khadakvasla will be attended by lady teachers only and it will be held from May 12 to June 1. The other two camps one from May 12 to June 1 and the other from May 23 to June 1 will also be held at Khandakvasla.

The latter will be in the nature of a refresher course. The camp at Vallabh Vidyanagar, which will also be in the nature of refresher course, will be held from May 15 to 24.

Books Rejected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Appeal Board for English-History and Geography appointed by Government to consider appeals against the rejection of books by the Director of Education has recommended that the following books should be rejected.

"A First Book of Geography and Healthy Living" by Nene, Coelho, Burde and Rao and published by Messrs. Orient Longmans Private Limited; "An Introduction to Civics" Books I and II by Harolikar and Patke, and published by Messrs. Orient Longmans Private Limited; and "Geography, Health and Hygiene" by F. Britto and published by Messrs Macmillan and Company Limited.

Government has accepted the Board's recommendations.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, will leave for Surat on the night of May 12 and return to Bombay on May 15 after touring in the Kakrapara and Ukai Projects areas.

CALCUTTA: Two delegates from West Bengal have suggested that the name of the Praja-Socialist Party should be changed into the "United Socialist Party" in conformity with the United Socialist Opposition formed in the Lok Sabha.

NEHRU WARNS CONGRESS AGAINST COMPLACENCY

Re-Appraisal At AICC Meeting

NEW DELHI, May 10.

IN A strong indictment of the Congress Party, Prime Minister Nehru is understood to have warned the closed-door session of the AICC here today that if Congressmen did not pull themselves out of the present state of complacency and rid the Party of the evils of communalism, the future of the organisation would be in jeopardy.

He asked Congressmen to address themselves to the difficult task ahead and think afresh, how these problems could be solved effectively.

They must undergo self-introspection and see what was wrong with the Party and the country and how it could be rectified.

They must take it for granted that Congress was in the wrong.

"It is now for you to find out the methods how you should correct yourself," he is reported to have said.

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Nehru is stated to have said that Congress had no business to exist, if it was isolated from the common people and divorced completely from the day-to-day problems of the country.

Being the Party in power, Congress had a difficult and heavy responsibility to discharge. The work that it did should reflect fully the urges and aspirations of the people. It was the people who had voted Congress to power and they expected Congressmen to do their duty towards them.

Dealing at length with the various reasons which led him to think in terms of temporary retirement from office, Mr. Nehru is reported to have said that what afflicted and disturbed his mind was the rot that had set in the Congress and the general deterioration in the standards of public life.

He was particularly distressed at the coarseness and looseness with which Congressmen levelled filthiest possible allegations against their own colleagues in the Party and maligned them in the public.

FRANK APPRAISAL

In a 45-minute speech, Mr. Nehru gave a frank appraisal of the present state of the Congress Party and is reported to have denounced in strong terms, the evils of parochialism, casteism and communalism that had crept into the body politic of the Party.

Another thing which anguished his heart was the unseemly race for office among Congressmen. All these tendencies had contributed to weaken the Party and had to be fought in an effective way.

The greatest danger to the Party and the country was communalism. While communalism of a minority was bad, communalism of the majority community was still worse, and it was here that the Congress faced the biggest challenge.

The AICC members who heard Mr. Nehru found his speech more or less on the same pattern as his recent ones at the meetings of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

Most of the members were expecting that the Prime Minister, having pinpointed the vital issues which disturbed his mind, would tell them what he proposed to do to remedy the existing situation.

HE, HOWEVER, LEFT TO THE MEMBERS TO ASSESS THE SITUATION INTROSPECT AND TRY TO CORRECT THEMSELVES WITHOUT AWAITING A DIRECTIVE FROM ABOVE.

At the very outset, Mr. Nehru invited members to express themselves freely and without any mental reservations on how they felt about the deteriorating conditions in the Congress and what practical remedies they liked to offer.

LAND REFORMS

Mr. Nehru is reported to have expressed his utter disgust with the pace of land reforms in the country. He called for a sincere and earnest effort to accelerate the pace of the reforms.

He was critical of some of the State Governments who had not shown earnestness in implementing the various land-reform schemes speedily. The progress in this field continued to be tardy.

While the appreciated the difficulties certain States were confronting in introducing these reforms, he felt that many interests came up when land reform legislations had to be given effect to and it was possible that for this reason the work did not make any progress.

He is stated to have said that while they had accepted secularism as their ideal there was still vulgar display of communalism by the majority community. While communalism of minorities could be checked it was not easy to check the evil if the majority community became its victim.

REORGANISATION

While stressing the need for radical reorganisation of the Congress purging it of unscrupulous and undesirable elements, Mr. Nehru said that the Party must be made strong and effective at the base.

Congressmen at the mandal committees must be made to feel they were as important a part of the organisation as those on the upper rung and they too had great responsibilities.

Mr. Nehru said that they should try to inject new blood in the mandal, district and pradesh Congress committees. This fact should be borne in mind at the time these committees were re-constituted.

He disliked the practice of a same person continuing for several years as president of a pradesh Congress committee. To give a new look to the Party and impart fresh life and vigour to it, chance should be given to other persons also to became PCC presidents.

Mr. Nehru is understood to have expressed regret over the matter that some States where Urdu was spoken by quite a large number of people had not given proper encouragement to the advancement of that language.

In fact he is reported to have said that certain States had deliberately offended the provisions of the Constitution in showing an attitude of "indifference" to Urdu.

Mr. Nehru is, however, reported to have said that Urdu, which was a rich and vigorous language, would flourish and prosper. No language could fall into decay by any Government action.

BOSSING AT THE TOP

After the Prime Minister's speech several other members spoke on the basis of the note circulated to them by the Congress President Mr. Dhebar, pin-pointing the various weaknesses and imperfections of the Congress Party.

Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, former Chief Minister of Mysore took the opportunity vehemently to criticise the Party, particularly the top leadership.

He is reported to have said that if there was any "bossism" in the Party, it was at the top.

There was no question of any "bossist" mentality prevailing among those who were at the lower rung of the ladder. In fact, the people at the bottom were not taken into confidence by the leaders. This had created a hiatus between the top leaders and the rank and file of the Party.

CLARITY, COHESION

Mr. S. N. Mihsra, Deputy Minister for Planning, and a spokesman of the recently formed "Congress Socialist Party", known generally as the "Ginger Group" called for ideological clarity and cohesion inside the party.

He said unless the members were "ideologically prepared", they would continue to remain divided on the oasis of communalism, casteism and other petty-mindedness.

It should be made clear that membership alone was not enough. Every member should activise himself.

The broad framework of members should be on ideological lines and till this was brought about, the caste and creed formations would remain, he said.

During the eight-hour closed door session, the AICC discussed various organisational problems including those of discipline, training in the Congress ideology, selection of candidates for the legislature, Congress approach to the problem of minorities, reform of the administrative machinery and co-ordination between the organisation and the administration.

Mr. Shriman Narayan, general secretary of the Congress told pressmen after the meeting that there would be no formal resolutions on the subjects, but the Working Committee due to meet on May 14 and 15 will further deliberate on them.

Mr. Nehru who spoke twice during the session said that there was no doubt that there had been a general deterioration of public standards in India. The Congress which is in a position of authority, therefore, naturally attracted greater public attention.

STILL THE BEST

The Congress general secretary quoted Mr. Nehru as saying that the responsibility of the Congress, therefore, became greater. But it was futile to talk about weaknesses of the Congress all the time.

Surely, they should always try to remove their shortcomings and not find fault with others. But, by and large, he was of the opinion that the Congress still was the best organisation in the country.

Mr. Nehru said that the Congress had received training under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and it had always laid great stress on the employment of pure means for achieving its objectives.

He condemned the communal and revivalist approach in the country. Nothing was more dangerous than the communalism of the majority community. It was the very denial of democracy. It was, therefore, the duty of Congressmen to treat minority communities with fairness. Revivalism was bound to take the country to the depths of perdition.

The eyes of hundreds of millions of people, Mr. Nehru said, were upon them. Congressmen, therefore, could not afford to relax their standards of public life. They had a glorious past, but they could not bask merely in the glory of the past. They would have to create their own glory by adhering to their basic ideals and by working hard to build up a new India.

SOCIALISM TO SUIT US

The Prime Minister said, the Congress was surely committed to Socialism, but it was no use being very rigid and dogmatic. They must learn by experience both in India as well as from other countries.

Socialism was a habit of mind and thinking. It was bound to change and adapt itself in accordance with the circumstances of the country.

Marx was surely a great thinker, but most of his theories did not apply to modern times. The Congress would have to evolve Socialism in accordance with the Indian conditions.

Socialism did not mean chopping of heads and picking of pockets. It essentially meant greater wealth and production. Socialism merely of poverty was of no avail.

Mr. Nehru declared that he did not like the idea of the State controlling everything.

In the West, a Socialist State became a vast concentration of power. He desired that in India there should be a large measure of decentralisation.

Industries should be organised as far as possible according to co-operative principles. There would, of course, be a broad State control and regulation.

Prominent among those who spoke in the meeting were: Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Dr. Sampurnanand, Mr. Joachim Alva, Mr. Thimayya, Mr. Bapi Needu, Mr. Banarasi Das, Mr. K. O. Tripathi, Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, Mr. Kamalnain Bajaj, Mr. Devkinandan Narain, Mr. Raj Krishna Bose and Mr. Aditendra.

The AICC will devote the whole day tomorrow to a discussion on the rephasing of the plan.

Resolutions

Two resolutions, tabled by important members of the Congress Socialist Forum, popularly known as the 'Ginger Group,' which have been admitted in the current session of the AICC, are likely to provoke animated discussion.

One of them, standing jointly in the names of Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Mr. J. N. Hazarika, Mr. S. N. Mishra and Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee, points out that most of the troubles facing the Congress today were symptoms of a much deeper malady resulting primarily from lack of full awareness of the Socialist ideology and the absence of preparedness to meet this challenge.

It requests the Congress President to appoint a committee to suggest basic remedies to rectify the present situation.

Another Socialist Forum resolution requests the Congress President to appoint a committee, which may include outside experts, to suggest social and economic objectives that should be achieved during the Third Five Year Plan as a part of the country's phased advance towards a Democratic Socialist society.

The resolution said that it was time for the Congress to give thought to the basic considerations which should govern the formulation of the Third Plan.

Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal of West Bengal has tabled two resolutions, one asking for rephasing of the Plan to create employment potential particularly for the educated middle classes and, the second, for setting up a code of conduct for Congressmen.

CUT PRIVY PURSES

Mr. Sobha Ram of Rajasthan in his resolution wants the privy purses of the ex-Rulers who receive more than Rs. 25,000 annually to be reduced by 50 per cent.

Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee's resolution urges the Union and State Governments to treat all the ex-I.N.A. soldiers and civilians, who fought under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, as political sufferers for the purpose of relief.—UPI.

Dhebar's Plea

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, in his opening remarks to the AICC session, which commenced today, urged Congressmen to catch up with the spirit of the times and to attune their inner mind to the tremendous advances in the outer spheres.—political, social and economic.

In the last ten years the entire picture of the country had changed beyond recognition not only in the political field through the two general elections, which brought a consciousness unknown before, but in other spheres also by the adoption of a socialist economy and mighty development activities and intensive spread of community development and NES blocks throughout the country.

He pointed out that the problems which the Congress was facing today arose out of the fact that Congressmen in their inner mind and spirit had not kept pace with the changes outside

SYNTHESIS NEEDED

He, therefore, called for a synthesis of these two aspects, and said the ills could not be cured merely by amending the Constitution to streamline the Party structure but by Congressmen taking a big step forward in adjusting their mind to new ideals and principles which would urge them to walk side by side with the advances in all spheres.

Mr. Dhebar referred to Mr. Nehru's proposal to temporarily retire from the Prime Ministership which he was ultimately prevailed upon by the Party to give up, and said that Mr. Nehru was pained and harassed at this lagging behind of the Congressmen

PM'S DISTRESS

He said that in this session they should analyse the reasons for the distress the Prime Minister was feeling at the state of affairs prevailing in the country and in the Congress organisation in particular.

So far as the whole country was concerned, it was a difficult matter.

But, in the Party at least they should do every thing possible to free Mr. Nehru of this feeling of despair.

They should know what problems were disturbing the mind of Mr. Nehru and remove the defects from the Congress.

Mr. Dhebar said for the last three or four years the Congress organisation had been passing through such critical times which possibly they had not seen in the several years before.

Particularly, in the last 15 days they had felt so intensely about their problems as they never did before

It was fortunate that Mr. Nehru obeyed the wishes of the Parliamentary Party and the Congress not to retire from office. (cheers).

MAULANA AZAD

He then referred to the passing away of Maulana Azad which, he said, had been a big blow to the Congress and the country.

Maulana Azad was the great strength in the roots of the leadership which guided the destinies of the organisation.

He said the Working Committee of the Congress had already decided to set up a suitable memorial for Maulana Azad and had set up a national memorial Committee for the purpose.

He then moved a resolution appealing to the nation to generously contribute to the funds for the memorial which was adopted by the House.

The AICC stood a minute in silence in homage to the memory of Maulana Azad.

After adopting other condolence resolutions the House went into informal discussions.—UPI

The industrial dispute between the Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay, and their workers has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the First Labour Court, Bombay.

Fire Destroys Lincoln Papers

GALESBURG, (Illinois), May 10.

Valuable documents including papers bearing the signature of President Abraham Lincoln were destroyed in a fire which burnt down Galesburg Public Library last night.

Over 1,20,000 books went up in flames including precious archives placed in a special armoured chest. Damages are estimated at one million dollars.—UPI-AFP.

DULLES DENIES REPORT

JAKARTA, May 10.

American Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles has denied a report that he made remarks on a possible Indonesian attack on West Irian. Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio said today.

Subandrio said Dulles made the denial in a message which American Ambassador Howard Jones delivered during an hour-long meeting this morning at the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. Antara news agency reported.

The American wire service report had quoted Dulles as saying during the Atlantic Pact Conference in Copenhagen: An Indonesian attack on West New Guinea would have most serious consequences for South-East Asia and the whole world."

Dulles said the story was obviously fabricated and denied making any remarks whatever on a possible Indonesian attack on West Irian, Subandrio stated.

Jones told reporters after the meeting he had extended to Subandrio, Dulles' denial of the report. He said the denial was 'welcomed' by Subandrio, who summoned him yesterday for an explanation, Antara reported. —UPI-AFP

Cloth Output In April

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The production of cloth by the cotton textile mill industry in April 1958 is provisionally placed at 406 million yards.

Final figures of total cloth production in February and March this year are 392 and 405 million yards respectively.

The yarn production in April 1958 is estimated at 135 million lb. The final figures for February and March 1958 are 133 and 138 million lb. respectively.

From a production of 99 million yards in December 1957 production coarse cloth would seem to be fast settling down to normal levels.

Coarse production figures for January, February and March, 1958 are 86, 74 and 74 million yards while the figures for the corresponding months for 1957 are 102, 95 and 95 million yards respectively.

DESPATCH OF SEA MAILS

BOMBAY, May 10.

The next despatch of Overseas Parcel mails from India for Algeria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, French Possessions in Africa, Luxemburg, Morocco, Saar Territory, Spain, and Tunisia will be made from Bombay by Messageries Maritimes M. V. "Viet Nam" on May 13, 1958.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on May 12, 1958 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Pak Radio Lies

SRINAGAR, May 10.

An official spokesman described as "baseless, mischievous and fantastic, a Radio Pakistan broadcast this morning that 32 people in the Kashmir valley were killed and 8,000 arrested following Sheikh Abdulla's detention on April 30 last.

The spokesman said barring one arrest, nobody was arrested nor anybody killed following the former Kashmir Premier's arrest. —UPI.

Hindi Exams For Govt. Servants

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The programme for the 6th Higher and Lower Standard Examinations for Government servants to be held by the Ad Hoc Board has been revised as follows:

Higher Standard Examination: Paper I (2-30 p.m. on May 31); Paper II (10-30 a.m. on June 1) and Paper III (2-30 p.m. on June 1); Oral Examination (June 2 and 3 and, if necessary, on June 4).

Lower Standard Examination: Paper I (11 a.m. on June 1); and Paper II (3 p.m. on June 1); Oral Examination (June 2 and 3 and if necessary, on June 4).

There will be no change in the dates fixed for the 6th Colloquial Standard Examination, which will be held from May 19 to 23.

Mr. Humayun Kabir

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The Government of India have nominated Mr. Humayun Kabir, Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, as President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, till February 29, 1960, in the vacancy caused by the demise of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

KHAN SAHIB CONDOLED

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The A.I.C.C. today adopted a resolution expressing its deep sense of grief at the passing away of Dr. Khan Sahib and conveying its heartfelt sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.—UPI

Madhubala and Jayant in a sequence from K. Amarnath's coming dramatic attraction "Kal Hamara Hai."

Ingenious Indian Has More Shows Up His Sleeve

BENGALI showman Dhurjati Prasad Chaudhuri; who 18 months ago startled London by opening its first non-stop "glamour" revue club in Leicester Square, is now putting his considerable profits into the capital's first all-Oriental restaurant entertainment, to feature artists and dishes from Tripoli to Tokyo.

In six months' time, he flies again to Calcutta to search for new talent and to continue talks, begun late last year, on what he calls "my favourite preoccupation"—a Bengal National Theatre project.

At the same time, restless, insatiable Mr. Chaudhuri has acquired another theatre—in Edinburgh—where he plans to stage intimate revue, drama and Asian films, and he is taking his current London glamour show to Italy in the summer.

He has turned down a six-week tour of Turkey and other European offers owing to lack of time

Chaudhuri, who evolved his "glamour-plus" recipe after failing with straight plays, art exhibitions and unglamorised satirical revue, now claims 50,000 members, paying 10 shillings a year subscription, 16 shillings a seat for shows and using a separate lounge bar to entertain their friends.

★

"But," explained the man whose present success hangs, so to speak, on a G string, "In the entertainment business one must not relax. Success is measured by one's ability to be a jump ahead with something new. So I am going to launch, in September, another innovation for London.

"I shall call it The Geisha, a late-catering restaurant, serving only Oriental dishes and presenting a full-length cabaret entertainment featuring Asian artists."

Himself a skilled Indian cook who ran several restaurants in London before entering he show business, he will supervise the kitchens as well as the shows and intends a moderate tariff.

The venture would incorporate ideas picked up during Mr Chaudhuri's intensive Far East tour last year. At that time he also made contact with motion picture interests in India, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and Japan.

"I now hope to take up these contacts to present Asian films at a theatre I have acquired in Edinburgh," he said.

"Later, I hope to present straight plays, with a preference for new Scottish writers of promise, and may intersperse performances of Indian and other Asian films."

★

In November, Mr. Chaudhuri pays another visit home—to Calcutta. "I have my air passage booked already," he said. "I want to resume talks on the possibility of establishing a Bengal National Theatre.

"During a short visit last December I was able to raise the question with the Chief Minister but had not enough time to develop contacts among those likely to be interested in the plan.

"This time I intend to make more intensive approaches to enlist support."

Chaudhuri's interest in the theatre goes back to boyhood days when his father, the late Ananda Chaudhuri, wrote plays in addition to practising law. The family would stage them at their Chittagong home.

Young Dhurjati left college to study mining technology in the field but a conventional career did not attract him. He "ran away" to reach Bombay and worked his passage to Britain in search of fortune.

Bare Without Baubles

ZSA Zsa Gabor is perhaps the only top-rung Hollywood personality who refuses to wear imitation gems or costume jewellery. She considers such baubles as an important part of her attire, and says she feels absolutely bare without them.

"But I don't belief in vear-ring everything I own at once, darlink," she emphasised, "As that would be vul-gaar. It is better to vea-ar none than too much."

A many-talented woman, Zsa Zsa was in a gold-lame creation with low neckline, covered with semi-precious jewels, which on close inspection proved to be a necklace, purchased, she said, on a trip to India.

Kishore Busy On 'Jaal Saaz'

PRODUCER director Arbind Sen has been maintaining steady progress with the 'shooting' of his new film "Jaal Saaz," now being produced under the banner of Lalit Kala Mandir, and two edited reels of the film have already been completed.

He was busy working on two sets at Filmistan recently, a lonely wood cabin in the jungle, and the hero's residence.

Kishore, who plays the lead in the film, reported for 'shooting' for the first time on this set, and he appeared in scenes along with Nazir Hussain, Achala Sachdev and Nana Palsikar.

Other artists who donned make-up for this programme were Yakub, Krishnakant Sabita Chatterji, and Arbind Sen.

New find Kamal Choudhury, has been cast in a prominent role in the film.

'Jaal Saaz" has a musical score by M. Dutta and is based on a story by Nabendhu Ghosh, who has also written the screenplay.

The dialogue is by Vrajendra Gaur and the camera work is by Alok Das Gupta

ALL HOME COMFORTS

ERROL FLYNN took a quantity of quail eggs plus a completely equipped travelling bar and six turtles on his cinema safari to Africa where he will star for Darryl Zanuck in "Roots Of Heaven."

The turtles are for Zanuck; the rest of the baggage for Flynn. Errol estimates that millionaire Huntington Hartford will lose a quarter of a million dollars over their ill-received play. "The Master Of Thornfield.' Africa might help even things — he hopes!

Rana Pratap Saga On The Floors

MUSIC director Jamal Sen recently conducted the recording of four songs for S. K. Malik Studios' 'Maharana Pratap" at Minoo Katrak's theatre.

The lyrics were written by Santoshi. One of the songs, a lullaby "playbacked" by Lata Mangeshkar, was picturised this week by director Harbans at a cave set erected at Andheri.

Sapru in the title role, and Sudha as his consort, appear in this scene with their infant son.

"Maharana Pratap" will bring to the screen many famous charactors from Rajputana's flaming history.

K. N. Singh plays Mansingh, Tiwari is Jhalapati. Kamal Kapoor is Shaktisingh, S. Nasir appears as Prithvisingh, and M. Rajan as Chundavat.

This is the late Al Nasir's last screen appearance; he was cast as the Emperor Akbar.

The romantic leads in "Maharana Pratap" have been assigned Bina Rai and Pradeep Kumar.

PRODUCTION CENTRES FOR AFTER-CARE HOMES

NEW DELHI, May 10.

IN order to give impetus to the programme for the establishment of production centres to be attached to the State Homes under the programme of after care and social and moral hygiene sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board, the Government of India have decided that a standing committee should be set up with representatives of different Boards concerned with group of small industries in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mrs. India Gandhi is Chairman of the Committee and among the members are Mr. Pranlal Kapadia, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay; Mr. L. C. Jain, Handicrafts Board; Mrs. Pupul Jayakar, Handloom Board, Bombay; Mr. R. S. Krishnan, Secretary, Central Social Welfare Board, representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. A. Sharma, Joint Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries corporation; and Mr. A. S. E. Iyar, Managing Director, National Small-Scale Industries Corporation (Private Ltd.), are other members.

The Committee will meet periodically at the headquarters of different State Governments for discussion with the officers of the State Governments and Chairmen of the State Social Welfare Boards and will ensure that they are speedily implemented.

The Boards with which the Central Board's programme will be co-ordinated are the All-India Handloom Board, All-India Handicrafts Board, the Coir Board, the Central Silk Board, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Small-Scale Industries Board.

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WORLD WATCHES NEHRU

THOUGH an off for Jawaharlal is overdue for a little self-introspection, inner communion, auto-analysis, spirit rejuvenation and emotional rearmament for the great task ahead, the issue "After Nehru, what?" remains the question of questions, and the only answer to it now is its own echo.

In normal politics, politicians propose and democracy disposes, and it is none the worse for it, as it operates under the axiom that it is its fundamental right to pick, choose and sack leaders as it elects.

The transfer of power from Churchill to Eden was smooth, the take-over by Kruschev from Bulganin was easy and even Eisenhower's illness, serious as it was, did not pose a problem as intriguing as Nehru's succession.

*

DR. LOHIA may suggest Nehru's immediate resignation, Jayaprakash may urge his stepping down and the Communist party may be preparing its minion for "Delhi Chalo," but people on the whole would like to have Nehru's leadership unto the last.

A born democrat, he was the first to exalt the common man as the destiny man of India without relegating him to the proletariat class, and make him see the glow of freedom in terms of better living standards, worth of the human person and equal partnership in plans and projects for his betterment.

Power politics, group rivalry and vested interests might try to choke his voice and sabotage the new trail inside committees and cabinets, but Nehru has his grass roots in the masses of India among whom he lives, moves and has his being and whose destiny he helps to shape.

*

MANY have been the omissions and commissions of his administration in grappling with the Himalayan task of rehabilitation of millions of the displaced after the storm of partition with the stress of amputated economy, but he has saved the peace in the country and built up its unity and economy after generally satisfying linguistic clamour.

He is the spearhead of the revolutionary movement which is levelling up submerged cross-sections of society and catching up with the gaping gaps of the past, and the common man has supreme confidence that he and he alone can face the crisis as a challenge and will act as a path-finder to the journey's end.

Nehru's succession problem is more than Indian, and the Western Press which is officiously probing the question from the angle of Indian politics will be hard put to find alternative leadership to Nehru's in the cause of the United Nations.

*

NEHRU is the herald of the atomic age in calling upon humanity to recondition its mind to the new dimensions of science and in urging the powers not to accent the fission of destruction, but to boost the fusion of atom for peace.

When "Dullesmanship" brought the world to the brink of war and the rival blocs were at the futile game of swallowing each other like porcupines, Nehru broke through the blockade by boldly proclaiming his policy of non-alignment and non-involvement and extending the area of peace and Panchshila from Tito's land to Mao's domain, thus proving that dynamic neutrality can be an effective curb on the overweening ambition of the blocs.

If Nehru can be accused of giving to the Congress party his gifts meant for the nation, he can be equally blamed for giving to the Indian nation what is meant for the world, and hence the world watches Nehru more than India.

PLANET GIRLS

SOME of Britain's prettiest and most talented dancers and show girls have been picked by producer Bryan Blackburn for his new show "Saucy Satellites," which was presented on the re-opening of Rico Dajou's "Don Juan" Club in London.

In the show the girls enacted the experiences of a group of luscious females from another planet on their arrival for the first time on earth.

The story of mankind, from earliest times, is explained to them by other girls playing the parts of famous women in history—such as Delilah, Cleopatra, Helen of Troy, Josephine and the Gibson Girl.

Photo shows: The Slave Master (Peter Reeves, of London) and two of the slaves in a scene from the show during rehearsals.

The slave girls are 18-year-old Norman Waterman (left) of London, and 21-year-old Elizabeth Kempton, also of London. Norma is the sister of Peter Waterman, British Welterweight boxing champion.

MYSTERY OF LAMAISM DOMINATES TIBET

THE SPOTLIGHT WILL SHORTLY BE ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN KINGDOM OF TIBET WHEN PRIME MINISTER NEHRU VISITS THAT COUNTRY IN RESPONSE TO AN INVITATION EXTENDED TO HIM BY THE DALAI LAMA, WHILE ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA LAST YEAR.

By M. Yash Dev

Tibet's position is indeed unique in the world for she has the dubious distinction of being a close neighbour to Russia, China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bhutan.

What has perhaps saved her from being absorbed by any one of her great neighbours are partly her height and snow and partly the mutual suspicion among the powers themselves.

Geographically it is the highest country in the world, with its tablelands averaging 16,000 to 17,000 feet and its peaks from 20,000 to 24,600 feet.

Its area is given as 4,69,294 square miles and its population about 3,722,000.

Rich Mines

The Tibetans call their country Bod (pronounced Bhot).

To Northern Indians they are Bhot-ias.

The plateau through which all travellers pass is termed by the natives "To-bhot", which became simply Tibet to the Westerners.

In the literal sense Tibet is a land of gold.

It is said that every river which rises in Tibet washes down gold-bearing sands.

In Western Tibet, particularly, the gold mines of Jalung have been worked since 1875. There is also iron, salt soda, potash and borax in abundance.

Barley, buckwheat and peas are the chief cereals grown.

Wool-spinning, weaving and knitting are the principal home industries.

The most common animals of Tibet are the yak, the wild ass, the musk deer, the antelope and the mountain goat. In the valleys are to be found bears, leopards, wolves, foxes, squirrels, marmots as well as monkeys, cats and dogs.

Waterfowls and pheasant abound the river banks.

Special Tea

The people are Buddhists, nine-tenths of whom are reformed Lamas who wear yellow hats and are distinguished from the minority who wear red hats.

THE CLIMATE IS SO COLD THAT LAMAS ARE COMPELLED TO EAT MEAT, THOUGH BUDDHISM FORBIDS ALL KILLING. ONLY THE RICH CAN AFFORD RICE, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN TIBET.

The staple diet is Yak's meat, mutton, barley flour, Cheese and—brick tea from China.

Tibetan tea is quite different from the concoction which goes by the name of tea in Indian restaurants.

It is boiled up in water flavoured with soda.

The mixture is then taken out with a ladle and poured through a strainer into a churn.

Butter and salt are added and the whole is churned until it is well mixed.

Thirty to fifty cups of this "tea" is drunk daily on an average and this perhaps enables a Tibetan to resist cold and hunger for a considerable time.

They also brew beer from barley. This is a mild intoxicant.

As a nation, the Tibetans are cheerful and pleasure-loving.

When they want to have a "fine Time", they brew and drink arrack—a highly intoxicating drink.

Their chief forms of recreation include horse-racing, gambling, picnics in parks and the somewhat wild and boisterous theatrical entertainments, without which their religious festivals are incomplete.

They insist on ceremonial and etiquette. The form of address used towards a social superior, equal or inferior, the presentation of ceremonial scarves and many other details of daily intercourse rest on rules which are observed by the high and the low alike.

As religion occupies a predominant position in their life, large sections of the population are celebates living in monasteries.

Polyandry is practised to a certain extent, evidently due to the relative shortage of women.

No amount of description, however, can bring out fully the aloofness and mystery which has captivated its captors.

A Mystery

Paul Brunton, the famous travelling philosopher, speaking of Sir Francis Younghusband's Tibetan expedition of 1904, thus records in one of his books the unique spiritual experience undergone by its leaders "Sir Francis told me that when he reached the outskirts of Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, he obeyed a profound urge and went off along upto the steep rocky hill which overlooks Lhasa.

"After climbing for some time he sat down on a boulder and rested. Quickly there came to him the most overwhelming spiritual experience of his life. His whole being was uplifted into a kind of mystic ecstasy. Utter serenity seeped through his soul.

"There was nothing personal in the experience, for all his desires sank into nothingness before the wonderful impersonal peace that enveloped him.

"It was a memorable event engraved on his memory for ever.

"Tibet gave him spiritual illumination."

Misfortunes and invasions have assailed Tibet and yet time after time it has returned with remarkable speed to its mysterious seclusion.

This resilience is now being put to test with the rise of the two Communist gaints on her borders—China and Russia—whose stark materialism runs counter to the Tibetan genius.

Contrary to what the Chinese may assert, India has influenced Tibet more than China.

It is only by one of the accidents of history that Tibet has become a Chinese protectorate

Tibetan manners and customs are Chinese, but its religion and mysticism are essentially Indian.

First King

The earliest king who set the course of Tibet's history under the double influence of India and China was Song-Tsen-Gampo who conquered upper Burma and a large part of China.

His two wives, one, a Nepalese Princess and the other, a Chinese princess, were both ardent Buddhists and it is through their influence that Buddhism became the religion of Tibet.

Buddhist scholars were brought from India as well as the modified Sanskrit alphabet of the time.

GAMPO'S SUCCESSOR WENT ONE BETTER, FOR HE INVITED THE GREATEST BUDDHIST SAINT OF THE TIME IN INDIA, PADMA SAMBHAVA, AND WITH HIS HELP FOUNDED THE FIRST MONASTERIES OF THE COUNTRY, BY MERGING THE OLD TIBETAN RELIGION OF PONISM (A SORT OF NATURE WORSHIP) WITH BUDDHISM AND SO CREATING LAMAISM, WHICH IS TODAY A DISTINCTIVE BRANCH OF THE MAHAYANA SCHOOL.

Lamaism got a further impetus when Kublai Khan, the son and successor of the famous Ghengiz Khan, embraced it after a careful study of all the known religions of his time.

The abbot of the Sakya monastery in Western Tibet was recognised by him as the King Lama, a royal sovereign of the whole of Tibet and the first High Priest of the Buddhist world with political power.

Reformer

If Lamaism became powerful it also became corrupt—with drinking, smoking and uncontrolled debauch.

In the middle of the 14th century, rose the first great reformer of Lamaism, Tsong-Ka-Pa.

He purged Lamaism of all the evil practices and insisted on the celibacy of the monks so much so that its power and prestige grew all over Tibet.

These reformed monks came to be known as "Yellow hats."

The third High Priest in the line converted to Buddhism a number of Mongol Princes and in exchange received from them the title of the 3rd Dalai Lama (Dalai means Vast as the Ocean.)

Subsequently during the time of the fifth 'Dalai Lama'—Lobzang the Eloquent—his old teacher was also granted the title of 2nd incarnate Lama and appointed abbot of Tashilumpo monastery under the new name of Panchen Rimpoche (i.e. Precious Great Sage).

His successors came to be known as Panchen or Tashi Lamas, who were not rivals but were slightly lower than Dalai Lamas.

Succession to Lamaship is through discovery.

The soul of Lama is supposed to take a fresh body as soon as it leaves the old so that Lama may live on without a break until his duty is completed on earth.

Training

Dalai Lama has to fill the triple role of God, Priest and King and yet his education does not fit him to play the King in these unkingly days.

It is entirely in the hands of the clergy.

Intellectually he works hard with various teachers supposed to be the best in Tibet.

THE TRADITIONAL SUBJECTS ARE "SACRED SCRIPTURES AND RITUAL, MEDICINE (DERIVED FROM THE INDIAN AYURVEDA) MAGIC, PHILOSOPHY AND METAPHYSICS.'

A few sports are allowed but only inside the garden called the Jewel park, such as archery and riding. He cannot go alone out of Lhasa.

Tibet has become a protectorate of China and China is growing stronger and is preparing for the day when she will be to the East what Russia has been to the West, a Communist colossus.

But Tibet will continue to be fascinating to travellers as well as to the students of the occult.

Gypsies Organise

Chronicle Correspondent

VIENNA.

A "Union of Hungarian Gypsies" has been created in Hungary to protect 200.000 gypsies who inhabit the country.

The Union's general secretary Mrs. Maria Laszlo said the gypsies have trouble finding jobs because 95 per cent of them cannot read or write

Racial prejudice in Hungary also works against them, she said.

To Avoid Space War

PUT MOON UNDER U. N. TRUSTEESHIP

UNITED NATIONS. THE day is alarmingly close when man will first set foot on the moon.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, (D) Wash., speaking on the basis of highly classified data available in Washington, said recently that a manned satellite can be launched by the U. S. at a time "shorter than you think."

Russian scientists are talking in the same vein.

But man's arrival on the moon, ironic as it may now seem, will be an event virtually certain to touch off a peace or war crisis on the planet earth.

In the opinion of U. N. scientists and diplomats, the lunar hop will confront governments and armed forces from Washington to London, from Moscow to New Delhi with the question: Does the nationality of the landed individual determine that the moon now is sovereign territory by right of first possession on the part of that enterprising nation?

President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message and in letters to former Soviet Premier Bulganin has given recognition to the urgent necessity of mapping international controls for the peaceful uses of outer space.

By Pierre J. Huss

"Man lands on the moon." That headline would be hailed round the world as a great scientific achievement—but it would also create tremendous political and legal problems on earth.

Diplomats are seriously concerned about such questions as who will have sovereignty on the moon?

Should outer space be internationalised?

Pierre J. Huss, reports on the problems and one proposed solution in a fascinating report from United Nations Headquarters.

Ike's Move

Top diplomats across the world are agitating for practical steps to achieve such an objective.

U. N. Assembly President Sir Leslie Munro pointed out recently that the U. N. is the logical place to tackle the problems of outer space, and in particular that of internationalising the moon.

However, bold initiative by the U. S. or Russia—or both—is needed to put an outer space and moon control conference at U. N. into orbit.

Right now there is no law of sovereignty in outer space or anything defining legal rights and claims to lunar real estate. What then might happen if at a time "shorter than you think" Moscow on a fateful day announced that a Russian has been safely landed on the moon?

The average American and the man-in-the-street across the world initially would greet the Russian feat with tremendous admiration, acclaim and fascinated interest.

In the secret map and planning rooms of the free world military staffs, another story would be unfolding.

Another Story

These men would try to gauge how long it might be before the Kremlin would be in a position to blast off heavy space missiles loaded with men and military equipment for building the first armed Soviet outpost on lunar territory.

AT THE SAME TIME, IN THE OFFICES OF PRESIDENTS AND PRIME MINISTERS, URGENT MEETINGS ON THE SECURITY OUTLOOK FOR THE FREE WORLD WOULD BE HELD.

An identical situation would prevail in the Kremlin if the United States first succeeds in planting man on the moon.

The difference is that most of the peoples on earth would breathe easier if Washington instead of Moscow called the signals from that heavenly body.

Analogy

A third possibility is that Russians and Americans might land on the moon at about the same time.

Radio communications might tell us on a not-far-off day that the armed or unarmed rivals are facing each other on lunar crags and valleys.

These future problems and apprenensions are back of a swelling demand for U.N. action on preserving peace in outer space.

The preferred thinking of U.N. diplomats is that a minimum principle be agreed upon as a first step—that outer space and the moon are international area.

This in turn would justify proposals by member governments of the 82-nation global forum that the trusteeship system as applied and operated by the U. N. in relation to non-self-governing territories be instituted.

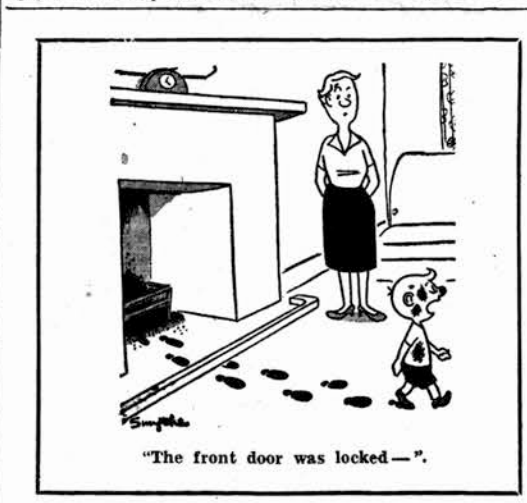
The method for authorising a moon trusteeship would be a solemn declaration by the U N. Assembly that the lunar territory and the rights of exploratory enterprises are within the sole jurisdiction of the United Nations.

This would give all nations an identical representative interest in the celestial property

Russian Vote

U. N. experts stress the declaration would not clamp restraints on scientific explorations or constructive development projects, but would curtail any selfish colonising and prohibit the establishment of armed strongholds.

(Continued on page 10 col. 7)



"The front door was locked—".

EXERCISES CAN KEEP VISION PERFECT

THE eyes are Nature's gift to us, and so long as we see all right, we are not even aware of these wonderful optical instruments.

It is only when the sight becomes defective or the eyes become blind, that we realise the importance of these animate cameras which help us to carry out so many activities of life and enjoy the beauty of Nature.

Now-adays most students and several people suffer from visual defects and the Ophthalmologists, inspite of the amazing discoveries in medical science, are unable either to prevent or cure the simple errors of refraction.

The result is that myopia (short-sightedness) and other eye defects are greatly increasing.

Persons, who begin to use glasses, often complain that their number is increasing and they require glasses of higher power.

These defects could be easily prevented if the patients learn how to use their eyes correctly which I shall now explain.

By Dr. J. Agarwal

Correct Use

EYELIDS: Nature has provided us eyelids not only for the protection of the eyes from outside things, as dust and smoke etc., but also for the protection of eyesight. When the upper eyelids remain down the eye is at rest and the eyesight is better. But when the upper lids are raised the vision deteriorates.

BLINKING: To blink is the natural habit of the eye. Look at tiny babies, animals like dogs, cows, monkeys, elephants etc., they all blink unconsciously. Blinking is a quick method of resting the eyes.

In the correct way of blinking the upper lid comes a little down and it is again raised. Blinking should not be mistaken into winking. In winking the upper eyelid touches the lower lid with a jerk. Winking is bad.

Blinking should be done all the times when one is awake But do not blink very frequently.

READING: In reading keep the book at a lower level than the chin, so that the lids are not raised, and move the head a little from side to side, blinking at each line. Hold the book at a distance, where print can be seen at its best.

Fine Print

FINE PRINT READING: Fine print reading is supposed to be harmful to the eyes, but actually fine print reading benefits the eyes if done properly, while large print is a menace.

Reading fine print or photographic type reduction, if it can be done without discomfort, has invariably proved to be beneficial, and the dimmer the light in which it can be done, the greater the benefit.

By this means severe pain has been relieved in a few minutes or instantly in patients with short sight.

WHEN FINE PRINT CAN BE READ IN ADVERSE CONDITIONS, THE READING OF ORDINARY PRINT UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS IS VASTLY IMPROVED.

Reading fine print daily prevents and cures the defective sight of old age (presbyopia) and many other diseases of the eyes that occur in old age.

When fine print cannot be read the eyes are benefited simply by looking at the white lines in between the lines of the print.

WRITING: While writing keep the sight on the point of the nib and move your sight with its movement and go on blinking frequently.

A common mistake is to go on writing ahead while looking at the back letters. This can be corrected by covering the back letters with a blotting paper.

SEWING: Many women suffer from eye strain while sewing or doing needle work. They generally feel headache after working even for a short time.

The common mistake they commit is that they keep their eyes fixed on the cloth and blink at long intervals.

Sewing

The right way of sewing is to shift the sight with the movement of the needle.

When the needle comes up, the sight moves up, and when the needle goes down the sight comes to the cloth. Go on blinking now and then.

CINEMA: Cinematograph pictures are commonly supposed to be injurious to the eyes and it is a fact that they often cause harm, discomfort and lowering of the vision. When they harm the eyes, it is because the person stares to see them. If the tendency to strain

CENTRAL FIXATION: Look at any letter or part of any letter, and that letter or part of that letter should appear to be clearer than other letters or other parts of the same letter.

Details about it are given in the book "Mind and Vision."

(Continued on page 10 col. 8)

Film Men Invade Peace Of Sarawak Dayaks

KUCHING, Sarwak.

IT is hard to believe but here is an Asian nation that has no unemployment, no personal income-tax, a balanism to speak of.

Sarawak, one of the three British territories occupying the north coast of Borneo, seems to run against all the political and social currents prevailing in Asia today.

By Robert McKeown

The Brooke family, the "White Rajahs," who governed Sarawak for a century, were wise and kindly rulers who governed wisely and treated their subjects well.

They even persuaded them to abandon head-hunting, which was regarded as a means of demonstrating the virility of the Dayak warriors and of bringing honour and good fortune to their longhouses.

To the pride of their owners the heads still hang in baskets from the longhouse rafters.

They are suspected of including those of a few Japanese who were unwary enough to stray from well-trodden trails during World War II when there was a temporary "open season" on the heads of the occupying forces.

Sarwak's economy provides enough food for the Dayaks and the Malays who formed the third largest group in the population (about 18 per cent).

Exploitation

The chief worry at the moment is the extent to which the primitive and impressionable Dayaks will be influenced by the impact of Western civilisation.

This was dramatised recently when a Singapore film company moved in and made a documentary of the Dayak way of life.

The film made much of the fact that Dayak women do not normally clothe themselves above the waist.

Soon the Dayak belle who starred in the film was adorning advertisements in magazines and newspapers in her native costume, or lack of it, and giving testimonials to a variety of goods.

This exploitation of the Dayaks has made it difficult for other movie companies to get past the government and into the jungle.

It has also indicated that the ways of the West are catching up with Sarawak, the country away from it all.

Soviet Schools Lay Emphasis On Party And State

ONE of the most interesting and perhaps most important new developments in Soviet education in recent years is the return of the boarding school to Russia for the first time since the Revolution.

Boarding schools were opened in various parts of the Soviet Union in the fall of 1956 after Nikita Kruschev made a strong plea for this form of education in his famous speech at the twentieth Congress of the Communist Party.

Just what goes on in these schools? To get an idea I visited Boarding School No. 13, an old but neat four-story building near the outskirts of Moscow.

This school teaches and houses 180 boys and girls, beginning with seven-year-olds in Grade I and ending at present with Grade VI.

In due, time the school will have the full ten grades of the more typical Russian schools.

The school day bezins at 7-45 a.m., Monday to Saturday. Pupils in the first four grades have four periods of 45 minutes each, while the fifth and sixth graders may have as many as six periods a day.

The children are required to spend about two hours each night doing their homework. They go home Saturday evening and return to the school on Sunday night.

The Reward

The boys, their heads shaved, wear the customary blue-gray Russian school uniform and the girls protect their brown dresses with navy-colored aprons. They looked well-fed and happy.

The classrooms have fixed, double benches and are well-lighted. Boys and girls are not separated—on almost every bench there is one of each sex.

The discipline is perfect. A Red Flag marks the desk of the best pupil of the week.

Similarly, a Red Flag decorates the doors of the classes which excel in cleanliness and order, and the pupils of these classes are rewarded with circus or theatre tickets.

The discipline applies as well to the dormitory rooms, somewhat crowded with 16 to a room.

The children, supervised by nurses at night, do their own cleaning, serve themselves three meals and an afternoon snack.

Reading

In Grade I, with 26 pupils, there was an old-style blackboard, a painting of Lenin, the inevitable abacus, and large letters used in teaching reading.

The reading and writing lessons in this grade seemed very much like the lessons I had when I was in grade school many years ago.

In the writing lesson, the teacher demonstrated the Russian "F" by breaking it into its three component parts, writing them one part at a time: 0 0 0 / / 3 0 0. Finally, came the completed letter, which looks like this, 0 / 0, pushed together.

Using pen and ink, each child imitated each stroke exactly as it was made by the teacher.

While they wrote, she walked around the room, checking on the work.

She patted one child on the head, straightened the posture of another.

As soon as each child finished writing, he sat up straight, his hands behind his back.

English

English is taught in many Soviet schools beginning with Grade V. I heard one girl read English quite well and her translation into Russian seemed quite accurate.

HOWEVER, MOST PUPILS I MET IN THIS SCHOOL AND ELSEWHERE D'D NOT SPEAK ENGLISH DESPITE SEVERAL YEARS OF INSTRUCTION.

I also visited a mathematics lesson in Grade V and there was nothing especially noteworthy about it.

It was a formal, traditional lesson on fractions with the usual emphasis on drill found in American schools.

It was a rare pupil who did not sport the bright red neckerchief of the Pioner (Child Communist) Organisation.

Of the 27 pupils in Grade V all but three wore Pioneer colours

For 30 to 40 rubles a month —a comparatively modest fee (dol. 7.50 to dol. 10 at the official exchange rate)—the children get tuition, board, medical care by a doctor and nurse, school uniforms and warm overcoats. Orphans are admitted without cost.

The Boarding Schools are designed as a means of strengthening the Communist Party loyalty of Soviet youth.

The boarding school seems to be the school of the future in Russia.

Only in such a school, with the State replacing the home six full days a week, can the Soviet leaders really mould the minds of Soviet children.

The basic unit of Soviet education is now the ten-year school, which provides instruction to boys and girls from age seven to 17.

Grades one to four may be considered primary, grades five to seven intermediate, and grades eight to ten secondary. The Soviet Government hopes to have all the children in ten-year schools by 1960.

I visited two such schools, one in Moscow and the other in Leningrad.

School No. 330 in Moscow is directed by Afanasi T. Mostovoi, a chemistry specialist who understands some English.

Basic Unit

It has thirty classes, twenty of which meet from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., while the rest study from 2-00 p.m. to 6-25 p.m.

The two sessions enrol 1,092 pupils who are taught by 48 teachers.

The Russians, it seems, have to resort to the split sessions found in some hard-pressed American communities.

The course of study at this school includes Geography, biology, physics from Grade VI on, chemistry from Grade VII on, mathematics, history from Grade V on, and English from Grade V on.

In the tenth year course in history there are lectures on the history of the Communist Party.

Visitors

Eighth Grade physics, with 28 pupils, was undergoing a very formal oral examination.

A pupil stood stiffly in front of the room and tried to answer the questions the teacher fired at him.

THE ONLY BIT OF INFORMALITY IN THE CLASSROOM WAS THE APPLAUSE BY THE STUDENTS WHEN THE PRINCIPAL INTRODUCED THE AMERICAN VISITORS, PROF. GERALD READ OF KENT STATE UNIVERSITY IN OHIO, AND MYSELF.

Nearly all the pupils from 10 to 14 years old are members of the Pioneers, child Communist organisation, while those over fourteen are members of the Komsomol, the pre-party youth organisation.

"What are your major problems?" I asked "comrade director Mostovoi." He mentioned "character training" and "polytechnical education."

Character, to him, comprised also the correct attitude toward the government and the Communist Party.

Polytechnical training is a Soviet term describing the work skills which enable young people to do various types of jobs.

Essential

Both types of training, it is easy to see, are essential to a totalitarian country which is trying to utilise, to the maximum extent, its manpower in industry and technology.

The second ten-year school, No. 153, in Leningrad occupies a building only two years old. The principal is a party member, but the assistant in charge of Grades I to IV is not.

There are 52 teachers, all but eight of whom are women. Ten of the teachers are party members.

ABOUT NINETY PER CENT OF THE PUPILS ARE PIONEERS. THE WHOLE CLASS IS ORGANISED WITH THE PIONEERS AS THE CENTRE.

It is an honour to be a member. Those who are not, the assistant principal told me, are probably not good in their academic work.

The Pioneers help to maintain standards of discipline in the classes.

Poor Chance

It does not seem that the Soviet pupil has much of a chance of graduating from the ten-year school, if this institution, which was selected for me by the authorities, is at all typical.

To learn what Soviet education is really like, we must look at country schools as well as those in the big cities. I therefore, visited School No. 16, on the main highway to Minsk some 12 miles from Moscow.

(Continued on Page 10)

By

WILLIAM W. BRICKMAN

Just how good are Russian schools?

Since the Soviets sent their first Sputnik into space there have been glowing reports about the Russian educational system.

This article presents the the first frank and authoritative analysis of those schools by a top American educator who has recently visited the Soviet Union — Prof. William W. Brickman, president of the Comparative Education Society and editor of the periodical "School and Society."

"EMMY" AWARD KISS

Comedian Jack Benny plants a kiss on the nose of songstress Dinah Shore as they hold the four "Emmy" awards they won at the tenth annual presentations of the National Academy of TV Arts and Sciences. Benny received one trophy for being the outstanding regular male performer, and Dinah got one for the female counterpart of the same award. In addition she accepted an "Emmy" for her "Chevy Show" as the best musical.

Odissi Gets Status Of Classical Dance

ORISSA'S chief art exponent, Kavichandra Kalicharan Patnaik, Natyacharya has added yet another feather to his cap by raising the status of Odissi dance and music to become the fifth school of classical dancing in the Dance Seminar of the Sangeet Natak Akadami held recently in New Delhi.

His able exposition of the subject through his paper accompanied by practical demonstration given by his talented students earned appreciation from other exponents and art critics attending the Seminar and acclamation from the Press.

The beautiful performance of Odissi dance by a noted Bharat Natyam dancer, Mrs. Indrani Rehman which closely followed the dance seminar added colour to the grace of this neglected school of classical dancing in India.

The four dance dramas—Sakhigopal, Manini, Sarad Ras and the latest ballet, Radhika —which were staged in Delhi during the last four years on the occasions of national festivals of dance and music are the products from the pen of Mr. Patnaik.

DANCE-DRAMAS

These dance-dramas composed in pure Odissi style have contributed no less to strengthen the claim of Odissi dance as the classical dance form of Orissa and perhaps the oldest form of dance in this country, extending as far back as a couple of thousand years.

IT IS THEREFORE A MATTER FOR GRATIFICATION THAT THE SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI HAVE APPOINTED AN EXPERTS' COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE SUGGESTION FOR ACCEPTING ODISSI AS A CLASSICAL DANCE FORM OF THE COUNTRY.

The success attained by the fifty-eight year old Kavichandra in Delhi was preceded by an equally successful trip he made to Madras where he read two papers on Odissi dance and Odissi music in the South Indian Sangeet Akadami and gave practical demonstrations with the help of a band of his well-trained disciples.

The peculiar nuances of Odissi music and the classical nature of the dance form were also recognised by the Sangeet Vidwans of South India.

It was just a year ago Mr. Patnaik's powerful exposition of Odissi music in the Odissi Music and Dance Festival and Seminar received due recognition from the experts of Karnatic and Hindusthani classical music who were invited as judges to the Seminar at Puri, organised by the Utkal Nrutya Sangeet Natyakala Parishad, the State Branch of the Sangeet Natak Akadami.

HEREDITARY

A poet of rare gifts, Mr. Patnaik was born in a respectable family of Banki in Cuttack district on 23rd December, 1900.

He was attracted towards the rhythm and melody of music and dance since his early childhood, and at the age of seven composed his first poem. The

Natyacharya Patnaik

culture of music, dance and literature and dramatic activities was to say hereditary in his family.

His grandfather was a Pandit in Samskrit, and in his leisure time, he used to write songs for the "Goti Pua" dancers and teach them Abhinaya in dance. His father, besides being a high official of the feudatory rulers of the ex-princely states of Orissa, was an able actor and mother a true lover of Sanskrit and devotee of "Chhanda" songs.

Mr. Patnaik's love for fine arts did not interfere with his College education and he studied upto third year Arts class in the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, where among others, some of the notable personalities of Orissa were his classmates. Young Patnaik received his training in Odissi dance from Gurus of "Goti Pua" dancers in different parts of the State, specially in the districts of Puri and Cuttack.

Master Madan of Corinthian Theatres, Calcutta, was his dance instructor for some time.

He received training in Odissi music from the late Sri Basudeba Mahapatra and in Hindustani music from Banwari Misra of Gaya.

Mr. Patnaik soon became a poet, a lyric writer and rose to supreme heights of a dramatist with the march of time besides being a genius in the art of dancing and music.

Since 1926 Patnaik started and directed an organised Rasa Party which ran for fourteen years. From 1939 to 1950, a theatre party named Orissa Theatre was run by him. It played an important role in the annals of modern stage plays in the State.

His association with the ruler of Mayurbhanj and the Raja Saheb of Puri in late twenties enriched the experience of this budding musician-poet with the practical study of ups and downs of life, the joys and sorrows in the career of an ambitious writer and the problems of a composer and actor.

PARTING OF WAYS

Leaving the service under blue blooded aristocracy, Kavichandra Kalichandra trod a lonely path of struggle for supremacy in the fields of arts in Orissa with keen devotion and steadfastness.

HE WAS ONE OF THE EARLY SINGERS OF ORIYA SONGS IN GRAMOPHONE DISC RECORDS AND LATER PIONEERED A COMPANY OF HIS OWN UNDER THE BANNER OF SURALEKHA RECORDS.

Only a few years ago the film world saw him as the director of an Oriya picture "Lalita."

A keen devotee of bards of ancient Orissa, Kalicharan produced literature in dance-dramas and music in a unique style of his own which will remain unsurpassed for generations.

His works cover a wide range of subjects such as children's literateure, playlets, dramas, poems and dance-dramas in Odissi style.

His published books exceed one hundred, and his dramas deal with mythological historical and social themes the like of which is hard to find even upto this day.

REFORMER

Some of his dramas have been prescribed as text books in Matriculation and college classes in the Utkal University of which he is the music examiner and chairman of the Board of of Studies in Music.

A staunch believer in Socialism and a reformer of a high order Shri Patnaik's plays and poems amply testify his faith and outlook on men and matters.

The clan of Shri Patnaik's pupils is a mighty one. It consists of about ninety per cent of the young and old artists of the stage, screen and the radio, besides numerous folk dancers of the State today.

His main occupation in recent years remains confined to pursuit of classical arts which has been a boon to the State and her people.

NEW LIGHT

He has probed deep into rare palm-leaf manuscripts dealing with classical music and dance forms of Orissa, publication of which would throw a flood of light on the little known but notable classical art of our country.

The recent Dance Seminar in Delhi had the opportunity of knowing a little about this hidden treasure of Utkal which prompted it to admit readily the distinctive style of art forms of Orissa.

Kavichandra Kalicharan Patnaik, a pioneer and authority in the field of dance drama and music in Orissa, has thus carved out for himself an honoured place in the cultural life of the Oriya people and rightly claims the credit of being the Guru of modern Orissa in the revival of her traditional fine arts.

By Rama Chandra Dass

Animal Bone Supplies New Material For Human Surgery

By Darrell Garwood

WASHINGTON.

NAVY dentists unveiled a chalk-like material that promises to revolutionise dental surgery and make great contributions to many types of human bone replacements.

The material is called "Anorganic" and is actually animal bone with the organic or "live" portion chemically extracted.

For various purposes it can be used as a powder or in small or large chunks.

Anorganic's first widespread benefit should prove a boon to the appearance and comfort of wearers of false teeth, since its use in tooth sockets after extractions can prevent the bone recession that gradually destroys the fit of a set of teeth.

BUT EXPERIMENTS HAVE SHOWN THAT EVEN IN LARGE AREAS, SUCH AS A THREE-INCH-LONG SECTION OF A DOG'S SKULL, THE BONE GROWS BACK SPEEDILY WHEN CHUNKS OF ANORGANIC ARE INSERTED IN PLACE OF THE NATURAL SKULL.

There is no reason to think the result would be different in humans.

Dr. Hugh Rosonomoff, one of several men who has worked on the Navy project, is already making some use of Anorganic in human cranial surgery at Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

Researchers

Dr. Fred Losee, a Navy dentist, explained that Anorganic resulted from basic research on tooth decay initiated by himself and Dr. Lloyd Hurley, now at New York Orthopedic Hospital.

The material, made from ordinary slaughterhouse bones, is in production and is being used "clinically" (more or less experimentally) by about 200 physicians and dentists in many parts of the world.

IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY OR SIMPLY FOR CONVENIENCE, SINCE ANORGANIC IS MUCH EASIER TO HANDLE, THE MATERIAL CAN BE USED TO SUPPLEMENT THE SLENDER STOCKS OF HUMAN BONES THAT ARE KEPT IN HOSPITAL TISSUE BANKS FOR REPLACEMENT PURPOSES IN INJURY CASES.

Until the Navy began its research, use of animal bones in humans was taboo because of the violent adverse effects that always result in attempts to transfer bones from one species to another.

Dr. Losee and Dr. Hurley felt that these adverse effects were caused entirely by the "live" portion of the bone, since the inorganic portion of human and animal bones is the same.

'Lattice'

When the organic material is removed with a powerful chemical called "Ethylenediamine," the remaining bone looks like chalk but can be shown with a microscope to be extremely porous — full of channels and tunnels.

THE ANORGANIC, INSERTED IN A WOUND, ACTS AS A "LATTICE", OR A "TRELLIS," OR A "SCAFFOLDING" FOR THE RE-CREATION OF BONE. THE CHANNELS AND TUNNELS BECOME FILLED WITH ORGANIC MATERIAL OF THE PROPER SPECIES.

Cattle, hog, sheep and even rat bones have been used successfully in hundreds of experiments with dogs and monkeys.

Advantages

Small bone "fills," such as those common to dental surgery, heal in less than six weeks.

It hasn't proved possible to grow a tooth, but Dr. Harvey W. Lyons and Dr. Philip Boyne, Navy dentists, have proved in recent experiments with monkeys that abcessed teeth can be saved.

After the abcess is removed, Anorganic will cause a firm setting to grow back around the tooth.

The reason teeth can't be regrown is that the enamel isn't sufficiently porous, and no other type of bone is strong enough to serve as a substitute.

Anorganic's main advantage stems from the fact that human bone is difficult to obtain and hard to preserve.

TEEN-AGE GANGS POSE PROBLEM IN U.S.

By John Mosedale

NEW YORK.

WHO killed Michel farmer?

A court here in the formal processes of law recently handed down its answer: four teenagers. But the verdict satisfied no one

Said the father of the slain boy: "It's a sign to juvenile delinquents that they can get away with murder—a green light for them to do anything."

Attorneys for two of the defendants immediately announced that they would appeal.

And the law itself was hard put to find an answer. The trial, running from January 5 was the biggest, longest murder trial in the state's history: 6,000 pages with 1,500,000 words of testimony were taken at an estimated cost of 250,000 dol.

MURDER VERDICTS

The jury itself could only hand down a decision of the most delicate shadings: second-degree murder verdicts against two defendants; second-degree manslaughter against two others and acquittal for the last three who stood trial for a crime outwardly as brutal and senseless as a Nazi atrocity: the fatal stabbing and beating of a 15-year-old boy crippled by Polio.

All the seemingly senseless violence and horror of delinquency at its worst was epitomised in this case.

The national interest focused on the occurrences in a New York City Park last July 30 removes the crime from the parish of sociologist, psychologist and law enforcement officers and raises the haunting question:

Who killed Michael farmer?

These are the names: Louis (Little Jessie) Alvarez, 17; Charles (big man) Horton, 18; Leroy (the magician) Birch, 19; and Leoncio (Jello) De Leon, 17, all convicted.

These were the acquitted: Richard Hill, 17; John McCarthy, 15; George Melendez, 16.

All were members of a juvenile gang called the Egyptitn Dragons.

OFFENDERS

Together with 14 others of the gang, they hid in the bushes of High-bridge Park and then attacked two boys strolling by.

To various extents, they participated in the murder of Michael Farmer and the critical wounding of 16-year-old Roger Mcshane. They used knives, Garrison belts, sticks and kicks.

What were these boys doing there, at an age when teenagers are supposed to be playing baseball, or studying or taking a girl to the movies?

Most of the Dragons, under another scheme of things, seemed too young to be indulging in night-time activity of any sort.

Except for the seven defendants, they were given indeterminate sentences in reform schools as being under 15 and thus in the province of children's court.

What brought them to the park that soft July night?

Said Horton: "We went up there to fight the Jesters (another youth gang). We were going to call 'a fair one' (a fair fight), but we struck them."

Johnny McCarthy, whose attorney described him as having "a mind like a scrambled egg," said, "I had to go, yes... Magician told me I had to go." Hills testified that he went because he was afraid not to. Birch said he wanted to make peace with the Jesters and carried a knife only in case of "trouble."

Robert R. Reynolds, Assistant District Attorney, had another explanation: The Dragons were in Highbridge Park, to "push into Jester 'turf,' to punch out, fight and kill Jesters or Fanwoods."

This version has about it a logic increasingly familiar to New Yorkers today, and it may lead to an understanding of the strange child-adult world in which Michael Farmer perished.

INCIDENTS

A month after Michael Farmer died, residents told a Community Workers' Survey Group that there had been 16 "incidents" leading to hospitalisation or death in the previous two years, 10 of them in a two-week period and that most of these were not reported to police because of fear of juvenile gang reprisal.

Most authorities here agree that while juvenile gangs often form along racial or ethnic lines, race itself is rarely a cause of gang war. The make-up of the defendants would suport this: Birch and Horton are Negroes; Alvarez, De Leon and Melendez are Latin Americans, McCarthy and Hills are Caucasians.

Horton said that the Jesters would not allow Negroes or Puerto Ricans to use the swimming pool; he said that police beat him into confessing and addressed "racial remarks" to him.

A Bronx gang-leader testified that Alvarez asked for their help in a gang war scheduled for the night of the killing, saying, "we got some trouble with the Irish guys on the west side."

BLAMES SOCIETY

Is the responsibility society's?

A defence attorney said as much toward the end of the trial: "Society is an eighth defendant in this case. This is an unfair thing that society is a defendant and also sitting in judgment. We have neglected our children; we have failed to teach them to live with others who are of a different race, creed and colour."

"If Arnold starts telling you some far fetched yarn about this carpet he brought back from Persia, Mother, humour him!"

FLEET WITH WINGS

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

THE Federal Government has taken the first step in a programme aimed at building a merchant fleet competitive in speed with the airlines.

The basis for such a fleet would be a hydrofoil vessel that could cross the Atlantic in little more than 24 hours.

Hydrofoil are wing-like pontoons that run under water but lift the vessel above the surface, so that it encounters only wind resistance. Such craft are being used commercially by ferry companies on several European lakes and rivers.

Basic research on hydrofoils already completed indicates:

1.—Vessels equipped with hydrofoils can theoretically travel at speeds approaching 100 knots an hour.

2.—Because all but the hydrofoils ride above the waves, such a vessel would have a smooth voyage even in heavy seas.

3.—A hydrofoil-equipped vessel would require considerably less power than a comparable vessel of present design.

HITCH YOUR WAGON By 'Libra'

May 11 to 17

FOR MOST PEOPLE LIFE SHOULD SPEED UP A LITTLE, BECOME MORE ENJOYABLE DURING MID-WEEK.

There should be opportunities for combining business and pleasure very satisfactorily on Wednesday.

It should be a full and profitable week if you were born in February, March or April of any year.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21 — JAN. 19

A succession of petty worries puts an edge on the first few days.

You will have to track down the cause of a partner's passive resistance.

Taking a business friend's advice at face value will mean a risky financial speculation.

Home life will experience a happy surprise but a neighbour's imposition will need firm handling to avoid a tricky situation.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20 — FEB. 18

Get half-completed jobs out of the way before you tackle anything new.

Mid-week should bring an introduction or special opportunity of first importance.

Chance of adding to your usual income are brightest on Thursday.

Friends will be helpful but you must do the main work yourself..

PISCES
FEB. 19 — MARCH 20

Your chief pleasure and success will come through journeys, relatives, and friends this week.

Many of your plans will not be accomplished but there will be more than one gratifying result.

A woman in your environment helps you to gain a much needed backing or a financial support.

Material benefits will probably come through a property deal, old investments, or a past association.

ARIES
MARCH 21 — APRIL 20

A chance for the better is indicated for many in this group.

You may hear some good news of a very confidential nature in the first few days.

Financial gains from social channels, speculation, and private information are indicated mid-week.

Also, probability of a windfall from inheritance, or a legacy if your birth-chart carries the same.

TAURUS
APRIL 21 — MAY 20

More stable conditions and a new friendship help you to achieve your ambitions this week.

A fast pace will carry routine business and work ahead with gratifying returns.

Mid-week may bring an unexpected opportunity for money gains, speculative success.

Socially, you get plenty of assistance, your best ally may be one of the fair sex.

GEMINI
MAY 21 — JUNE 20

Something you have been working on will take a more definite shape and your attempt to make money outside your normal income will prove a success.

Rumours and counter-rumours affecting your career will end with good news.

In business, a week of interesting new schemes and possibly a windfall.

CANCER
JUNE 21 — JULY 20

Travel as well as public relations may be promoted for your benefit this week.

You will probably meet someone capable of being of direct help financially.

News you receive around Wednesday may also help you to book a profitable business.

End of the week brings a pleasant surprise, possibly out of your social circle.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	**Tuesday**
Personal Purchases	**Friday**
Selling	**Wednesday**
Entertainments	**Monday Wednesday**
Sport	**Saturday**

LEO
JULY 21 — AUG. 20

Opportunities such as you rarely get should develop in the next few days.

Be ready to take the lead, clear job problems, face up new responsibilities.

Arrangements involving money matters, property, or the family should go through remarkably well.

Friends will be in a generous mood and you may have a gambler's luck by Saturday.

VIRGO
AUG. 21 — SEPT. 22

Change-over possible in working life and business relations of every kind.

Though new schemes have a good chance of success, carrying them through may present some difficulties.

About Thursday you will probably be inspired to tackle a difficult or dangerous job and make a bold bid for higher profits.

Financial luck at its best at the end of the week.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23 — OCT. 23

An important proposition may be expected affecting your career in the next few days.

It will need careful discussion and the examination of some unexpected points, before you take the plunge.

Hopes of a windfall or easy money are likely to be fulfilled in the latter half of the week.

A new romance or marriage plans speed up for the eligible.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24 — NOV. 22

Time to take courage in both hands and strike out independently.

This will be your best 'success' plan during this week.

Income prospects will show early improvement with probably more work.

Expect a journey on a happy mission or alternatively good news from friends abroad.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23 — DEC. 21

Some work or health affair may lead untangling this week.

Be careful that you do not arouse anybody's resentment or jealousy through wrong words or actions.

Attention to correspondence, letters, writings, and financial agreements will be most rewarding.

End of the week should bring an interesting offer from someone you knew years ago.

"You can't do nothing to me—you're not a sergeant in my regiment!'"

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

M. H. Shaikh (Bombay): When can I expect promotion in office?

Lord of the tenth house, Moon, is aspected by Jupiter, lord of the sixth house. However, Saturn in the second house also aspects the lord of the eleventh and Moon.

These are mixed indications, Saturn limiting your income, while Jupiter gives you your daily needs.

Progressed Sun's conjunction with Jupiter in 1959-60 will bring many opportunities and prosperous times.

H. N. Dave (Bombay): When will I have better business?

Dharama, Karmadhipati yoga in the tenth house is one of the best indications for business. Saturn in the second house aspecting Venus in the eleventh house brings hindrances and delays.

Jupiter's transit through Scorpio in 1960 will bring happy tidings in your business affairs.

For further details please get your horoscope and 'year book' cast by a competent astrologer.

B.K.M. (Poona): When will I be free from family troubles?

Saturn-Mars conjunction in the second house is the cause of your troubles.

Lord of the second house is, however, exalted and is aspected by benefic Jupiter.

Venus sub-period in 1959 seems to be the best to settle differences of opinion and make your family life happy.

Your co-operation will be highly rewarded during this period.

S. K. Mehta (Bombay): When will my financial difficulties end?

Data incomplete—degrees of planets and remaining Dasa at birth not furnished.

Transit of Saturn through your radical second house has brought financial troubles upon you.

Now Saturn has cleared your second house and you can look forward to better times.

Jupiter's transit through your second house next year will bring happy tidings in your financial affairs.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid upto May 17.

Full Name: _____

Address: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Month: _____

Year: _____ Time: _____ A. M. or P. M. Standard or Local

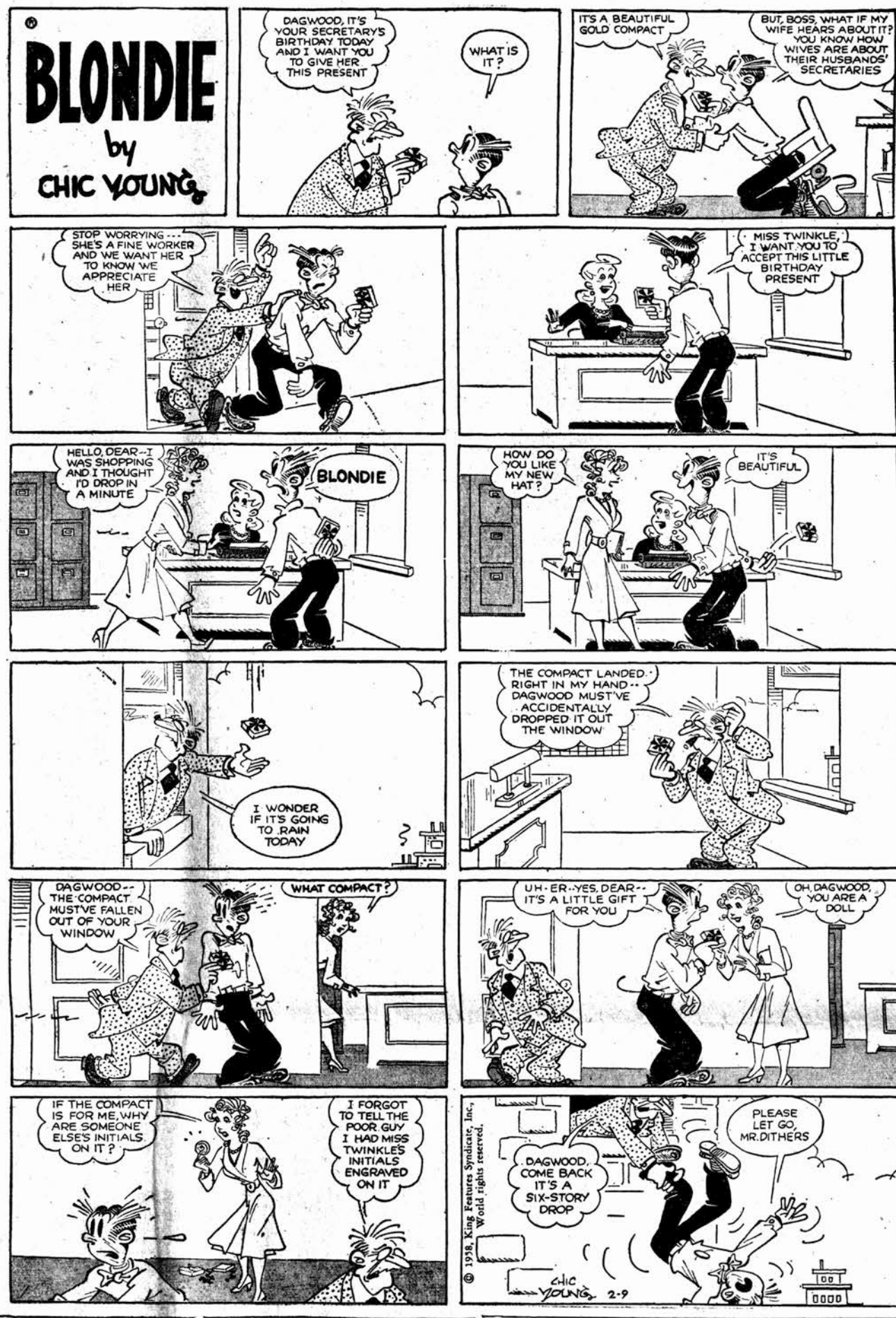
Birth Place: _____

Date and time of filling the coupon _____

Question: _____

Only ONE question will be answered.

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes as no personal replies can be sent.


BLONDIE
by CHIC YOUNG
DAGWOOD, IT'S YOUR SECRETARY'S BIRTHDAY TODAY AND I WANT YOU TO GIVE HER THIS PRESENT
WHAT IS IT?
IT'S A BEAUTIFUL GOLD COMPACT
BUT, BOSS, WHAT IF MY WIFE HEARS ABOUT IT? YOU KNOW HOW WIVES ARE ABOUT THEIR HUSBANDS' SECRETARIES
STOP WORRYING --- SHE'S A FINE WORKER AND WE WANT HER TO KNOW WE APPRECIATE HER
MISS TWINKLE, I WANT YOU TO ACCEPT THIS LITTLE BIRTHDAY PRESENT
HELLO, DEAR--I WAS SHOPPING AND I THOUGHT I'D DROP IN A MINUTE
BLONDIE
HOW DO YOU LIKE MY NEW HAT?
IT'S BEAUTIFUL
I WONDER IF IT'S GOING TO RAIN TODAY
THE COMPACT LANDED RIGHT IN MY HAND -- DAGWOOD MUST'VE ACCIDENTALLY DROPPED IT OUT THE WINDOW
DAGWOOD -- THE COMPACT MUST'VE FALLEN OUT OF YOUR WINDOW
WHAT COMPACT?
UH-ER--YES, DEAR -- IT'S A LITTLE GIFT FOR YOU
OH, DAGWOOD, YOU ARE A DOLL
IF THE COMPACT IS FOR ME, WHY ARE SOMEONE ELSE'S INITIALS ON IT?
I FORGOT TO TELL THE POOR GUY I HAD MISS TWINKLE'S INITIALS ENGRAVED ON IT
DAGWOOD, COME BACK IT'S A SIX-STORY DROP
PLEASE LET GO, MR. DITHERS
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CHIC YOUNG 2-9

Guarding American President Is Tough Assignment

WASHINGTON.

IN the old days, an individual with a hankering to do harm to the President of the United States was just a plain "nut."

But life gets more complicated and so does the job of the Secret Service, some 410 trained men one of whose jobs is to protect the life of the Chief Executive.

U. E. Baughman, chief of the Secret Service, says there are three types of individuals who are likely to take aim at the President or at some member of his personal or official family.

The first is the "psychotic personality with a Presidential complex." Explains the chief:

"The attention of these persons is directed to the Presidential office rather than to the man holding the office, and for this reason our protective responsibility as it affects such persons does not cease when a new President assumes office."

Three Types

That is why the service has extensive files on such persons and tries to keep track of their activities.

The Service recently investigated a series of anoymous, threatening letters sent to President Eisenhower.

When the writer was caught, he turned out to be an escapee from a mental hospital who had, way back in 1929, written an obscene and threatening letter to President Herbert Hoover.

Another type is the "paranoid personality with fixed delusions of a persecutory or grandiose nature."

About a year ago, a woman tried to get an appointment with Vice-President Richard Nixon. She was finally persuaded to return to her home.

Danger Sign

Six months later, she plunged a knife in the back of a man she had mistaken for a judge. The judge she was after had ruled against the woman in a court case.

The third type is the psychopathic personality suffering from "sociopathic disturbances."

The Service recently investigated several cases involving four young inmates of a midwestern Federal correctional institution.

Each had written threatening letters to the President and to the Vice-President

One told a Secret Service agent that he believed the President and all Government officials were "Communistic and therefore traitors."

Three of the youths said they would have no hesitation in shooting the President.

Baughman points out: "When these individuals are released, regardless of who occupies the office of President, they will be a constant source of danger and will require continuing vigilance by this Service."

During the past fiscal year, he says, 17,801 letters to the President were referred to the Secret Service because they had some security angle.

Of these, 949 were sent out to the 57 field offices, manned by 209 agents, for investigation.

SIXTY-SIX PERSONS WERE ARRESTED FOR MAKING THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

No President has been killed since the Secret Service took over the job of protection in 1901.

But fanatics did manage to do away with Presidents Lincoln, Garfield and Mckinley and there were unsuccessful attempts on the lives of Presidents Jackson, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman.

Consequently, the President and his family are probably among the most closely guarded persons in the world.

By David Barnett

The security extends down to the four Eisenhower grandchildren.

At White House

The White House itself is guarded by a special force of 153 men. This is quite a job when you consider that during the past fiscal year 913,795 tourists went through the public rooms.

During the period, the White House police picked up 130 "mentally disturbed persons" who called at the home of the President.

But the roughest assignments for the men of the Secret Service come when the President goes on a trip or out for a speaking engagement.

If the trip is to be made by train, the agents in advance check for safety the tracks, the bridges, the buildings and the tunnels along the route.

A plane trip is somewhat simpler; the President's plane generally is under security control.

Food Watched

A speech, such as the one the President recently made at a Washington hotel combines the dangers of crowds and food.

The food problem is not particularly acute in Washington, where hotel staffs are known and were checked long ago. An agent watches the preparation of the food and sees that only trusted hotel employes handle it.

The crowd during the speech at the conference on foreign aid, was "Blue Ribbon."

It was made up of well-known persons and was unlikely to harbour a potential assassin, if no gate-crashers got in.

To prevent that, only two entrances to the dining area were used.

At each entrance, three Secret Service agents checked the credentials of those attending the dinner and watched for suspicious bulges that could mean hidden weapons.

Guarding the passageway behind and at each end of the long table at which the notables sat were teams of agents who were watching the crowd for any unusual movement.

At Golf

The White House Secret Service detail, which is headed by 47-year-old James Joseph Rowley, probably has more information on President Eisenhower's golf game than any group in the country.

Posing as everyday duffers, the agents move around the course with the President.

CONCEALED IN GOLF BAGS ARE WEAPONS AND A WALKIE - TALKIE RADIO THAT PROVIDES COMMUNICATION WITH AGENTS IN THE SERVICE'S ARMOURED CAR.

Needless to say, the agents won't even tell you the President's score.

Estimating Crops Is Top Secret

Chronicle Correspondent

LINCOLN, Neb.

THE United States Department of Defence has no monopoly on secrecy in Government.

The Department of Agriculture, too, has its hush-hush activities, especially at the time when crop estimates are announced.

A statistician or clerk who releases unauthorised information about crop estimates is liable to 10 years in prison or a dol. 10,000 fine.

The Department of Agriculture's predictions on the size of certain farm crops, if revealed prematurely, would be of great financial interest to speculators on the grain markets and to several important segments of the economy.

The veil of secrecy fully descends when the reports are received in Washington for the national crop estimates.

The various State reports are literally "locked up" in a room with the Department of Agriculture statisticians.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST LEAKS ARE SO ELABORATE THAT EVEN THE DOORS ARE BOLTED AND THE BLINDS DRAWN, AND THE STATISTICIANS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE ROOM UNTIL THE ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

'SKIPPO' WANTS FUNDS FOR BEDS IN RURAL HEALTH PLAN

SUNDAY GEM

The change of fashions is the tax that the industry of the poor levies on the vanity of the rich.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE BODIES HAVE BEEN ACTIVELY ENGAGED DURING THE PAST DECADE IN SPEEDING UP THE WORK OF RENDERING MEDICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO VILLAGE AREAS THAT WERE HITHERTO SADLY NEGLECTED.

The Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference initiated the work of bringing free medical aid to villagers in remote areas by operating a Mobile Health Van in 1946.

The Village Mobile Health Van Committee formed by the Branch (popularly known as the SKIPPO Committee) erected a building, to house a dispensary and staff for carrying on the work, from contributions collected by the members of the Committee, and with a grant from the Government of Bombay.

From the beginning the project has been a great success, and the van on a regular circuit to the villages, brings free medical aid and advice to the needy villagers.

The SKIPPO project is operated through a full-time staff, consisting of a qualified doctor, a driver and a cleaner.

In addition to the salaries of the staff, the expenditure includes repairs to the van, maintenance of the building and the cost of medicines.

Appeal For Funds

THE annual expenditure comes to about Rs. 9,000.

Each of the Constituent Branches of the Bombay AIWC contributes a fixed sum yearly, and an additional grant of Rs. 2,500 is received from the Bombay Government.

The balance of the expenditure has to be made up through collections and donations.

Active social worker Lady Dhanvanti Rama Rau, who is closely associated with this scheme of the Mobile Health Van, states that there is now a great demand for the expansion of this medical work from the people of the area who have been asking for hospitalisation of the more serious cases of illness.

IT IS, THEREFORE, PROPOSED TO ADD AN ANNEXE TO THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE FOR SIX BEDS FOR SUCH CASES.

Contributions are earnestly requested for this important work which will benefit a much neglected area in our State, and cheques will be gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer, AIWC (SKIPPO Committee).

Glitter Galore

NOT a year goes by when "Mount Napean" is not 'en fete' for some happy and auspicious occasion.

But when two Dubash girls married two Mistry boys — thereby causing a unity between two of the wealthiest Parsi families — the glitter, splendour and sparkle at the double wedding may well be imagined.

The two lovely brides were Maki and Patsy, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Boman Dubash, their respective grooms being Kershasp and Pallon, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Meherjibhoy Mistry and Mr. and Mrs. Shapoorji P. Mistry.

The winding drive leading to the palatial bungalow was most artistically illuminated, and not a tree or a shrub was without a cluster of twinkling bulbs.

The stage was decorated with flowers of white and pink, the fragrance from which was wafted on the mild breeze, and as for the dazzling diamonds and shimmering saris worn that evening — well they were enough to compete with the stars above!

The splendour all around was of the type that screen veterans like Darryl F. Zanuck and Cecil B. Demille, would be glad to capture for their next gigantic productions.

Iranian Romance

WHILE passing, I would like to mention about the delightful dinner party given by the Consul-General for Iran and Mrs. G. H. Meftah to celebrate the marriage of their pretty and talented daughter Simine, with Mr. Mohamed Shahjari, a noted business man from Teheran.

The Meftah family has been in Bombay less than six months, but their popularity with their friends and colleagues is indeed great, their warmth, grace and charm endearing them to all with whom they have come in contact.

The Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla is flanked by Miss S. Kelly and Mrs. Chagla at the reception to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Israel National Day.

'The Other Room' of the Ambassador Hotel was practically reserved for the Meftah party, where in the softly lit, air-conditioned setting some 60 guests joined in drinking a toast to this "Iranian romance."

Among the invitees were Raja Dhanrajgir accompanied by his elegant wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Parr, Mr. Pheroze Madon with his sister Jini, Mr. and Mrs. Mehrpur, Mr. Paniego, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jain, Mr. G. Norris, Deputy High Commissioner for the U.K., Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fazalbhoy and Mr. Hassan Schustary, who partnered the twinkle-toed Simine in a Samba demonstration that was loudly cheered.

The Ambassador chef had gone all out to give us a most appetising six-course dinner topped off with a basket of sweets during the serving of which lights were switched off and a cleverly contrived glow made to appear in the ice slabs.

Stepping over to the floor to the lilting music helped us somewhat to digest in between the courses!

The newly weds have flown to their nest in Teheran, after a promise to revisit India in the cold season, the fulfilment of which will be keenly awaited by their Bombay friends.

THE National Day of Iraq is the birthday of His Majesty King Faisal II of Iraq, and to celebrate this Royal occasion the acting Consul-General for Iraq and Mrs. Y. Rafiq held a reception in the Banqueting Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The month of May finds a general exodus from the city to hilly regions, the effect of which was also noticed at the comparatively smaller attendance that evening.

Nods and greetings were exchanged with several familiar faces, which the weather was easily the main theme of a conversational start.

Attractive Mrs. Rafiq was a cool figure in white with which she wore an eye-catching set of earrings and pendant in a unique oriental design, and assisting the hosts in their duties were the Chancellor of the Consulate and Mrs. Ayub Haidari.

Panorama

THE traditional lavishness of Iraq hospitality was evident at the very enjoyable buffet party given the same night by Mr. and Mrs. Rafiq at "Panorama," their residence at Walkeshwar Road.

Balinese paintings and Indonesian figures carved from wood, together with several other artistic knick-knacks were seen on the verandah and in the sitting room, proclaiming the hosts as genuine connoisseurs of art.

Introductions were hardly necessary at this informal and gay party, where every one mixed in a spirit of good cheer and bon homie.

Many of the guests were "repeaters" from the earlier reception; and among the Consular crowd were Mr. and Mrs. Tarmoedji, Mr. and Mrs. Djomparin, the latter describing with animation the saris she had added to her wardrobe, Mr. and Mrs. Mogenson, Mr. and Mrs. Aftab Ahmed Khan and the Lavison family — Tina youthful as ever with her two pretty and chic daughters, Paola and Carla, and accompanying them was Papa Vittorio Lavison, whose increasing waistline was doing anti-propaganda for yogic exercises!

The buffet spread was rich with Iraqui specialities and there was ample accommodation for everyone to sit down and enjoy their food.

Among other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Currimbhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Hutheesing, Fafal Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. Daruwala, Mrs. Mary Delph and Mr. and Mrs. Ozawa.

It was a full moon night with the waters of the bay flecked with a silver gleam, making it beautiful to behold from the windows.

Zoroastrian Art Is Her Specialty

A MEMBER of a Parsi family, well-known and long-established in Karachi, is believed to be first lady from the subcontinent to have taken her Ph.D. at London University in Archaeology.

She is Miss Vera Sohrab Katrak, youngest daughter of Mr. Sohrab K. H. Katrak, a former Mayor of Karachi.

There have been, and are, a few quite famous woman archaeologists, and, if she gets the chance she hopes for, Dr. Vera Katrak may well take her place among them.

Few, anywhere, have dedicated themselves as she does to the particular field of study she is making her own—the Zoroastrian art of pre-Muslim Persia.

Miss Vera Sohrab Katrak

After taking an honours B.A. in English at Bombay University in 1951, Miss Katrak joined the London University Institute of Archaeology, which Sir Mortimer Wheeler created a quarter of a century ago.

Her preliminary training there was for a post-graduate academic diploma in Indian Archaeology. With this diploma she went on to research for her Ph.D. in West Asiatic Archaeology under Professor M. E. L. Mallowan, who is a scholar of international renown in his own right, besides being the husband of Agatha Christie, the famous writer of detective stories and plays.

PERSIAN ART

The subject Miss Vera Katrak chose for her successful thesis was the development of Achmemenian Persian art and architecture—from the 6th to the 4th centuries B.C.—and the evidence, or otherwise, of foreign influence upon them.

She says "or otherwise" advisedly, for although in the natural order of things the Achemenian art of this period felt and responded to certain Masopotamian, Greek and Egyptian influences, Dr. Katrak finds that ancient Persian art merits more credit for original contributions than is commonly conceded.

ART HISTORIAN

Dr. Katrak regards herself rather as an art historian than as an archaeologist, but maintains that her archaeological training was essential to a comprehensive study of the ancient art of the Orient.

As a Parsi she is intensely interested in Zoroastrian studies, and she feels that hitherto they have concentrated on religion, literature and political history with too little attention to early art.

She wants to redress the balance; she wants to see justice done to the riches of a remarkable though neglected tradition of Persian art; she believes, indeed, that the study of Zoroastrian Persia's material culture would well repay more encouragement than it has had yet.

THE summit calls for an altitude feat, but like the Everest it can be reached by stages of endurance and climbing skill.

Gromyko has scored his first victory by summoning the French, British and American Ambassadors individually, and handing them the Soviet reply to the Western powers' Note. But the price he had to pay was the keeping out of Czechoslovakia and Poland from the pre-summit parleys.

Suspicion of mutual intentions, doubt of one another's sincerity and the use of plans for propaganda and manoeuvring of positions have handicapped the progress of summit talks. The bargaining has been so hard that for every step taken, it looks, as if the summit has receded by two.

★

An adamant attitude is betrayed by the two blocs in fixing arbitrary standards to test each other's sincerity and good intentions. A character in one of Shakespeare's plays loudly proclaims his 'change of heart', while his opponent says that he will rip open his heart to see whether there is really a change. This is typical of the role of great powers in the summit moves.

The Soviet protest in the Security Council against "provocative flights" by the U.S. Air Force in the Arctic was righteous.

The explanation of Mr. Dulles that U. S. had to keep planes aloft because of the fear that the Soviets might launch a nuclear attack on his country over the top of the world looks naive and ingenious, logical as it sounds.

With an excellent scheme like the establishment of an Arctic Inspection Zone, U.S. need not have indulged in Arctic flights.

At the same time the Soviet should not have torpedoed the scheme as diversionary tactics, as it is a guarantee against future provocative flights.

The threat to send Soviet bombers to the Arctic may be good retaliation, but does not solve the problem.

In the miasma of mutual distrust, even good points are sacrificed on the altar of prestige. The summit can never be reached, if all get entangled at lower levels on procedural and technical issues.

Negotiate Hurdles Before Summit

In Antarctic

President Eisenhower has now proposed an Antarctic pact to prevent the new continent from becoming the battleground for cold war.

THE MOVE IS LAUDABLE, AS IT ENLARGES THE AREA OF PEACE AND IS IN TUNE WITH THE HIGH OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR.

Russia should not look askance at it, because the initiative comes from Eisenhower.

It is time that powers enlarged the area of agreement and narrowed the chasm of discord.

The back-log of prejudice must be eliminated and a concerted attempt should be made to see merits of the proposals and not to question the source. The summit can be reached only after the hills are successfully negotiated.

Adventurers

It is heartening news that Jakarta has captured the rebel headquarters of Bukittinggi.

Rebel leaders have fled the town and moved to Batusangkar. It is too early to say how long their guerilla warfare will last.

But the move of the Celebes rebels for peace negotiations with Jakarta, a day after the fall of the Sumatran rebel capital is a significant pointer to the early cessation of hostilities. Now that Sukarno and Hatta are tending to come together, the genesis of the separatist movement can be studied in all its aspects to re-establish the the unity of the Republic of 3,000 islands.

FROM FOUR CORNERS

One of the most regrettable incidents in rebel activity is the bombing and sinking of Italian and Panamanian ships and a British tanker.

Such indiscriminate acts would have involved the country in an international crisis. The intervention of American and K.M.T. pilots who flew rebel planes and the dropping of supplies to the rebel centres add an unsavoury chapter in international relations.

To the open accusation of President Sukarno that U.S. is intervening on the side of the rebels, Dulles' answer was that the pilots were American 'soldiers of fortune' and that the U.S. attitude was one of neutrality.

This facile explanation will not cut ice, as Sydney Cotton who violated India's air space by flying arms and ammunition from Karachi to the Nizam before police action is now the authorized agent of the British carrying on negotiations with Saudi Arabia. It looks as if these mercenaries and interlopers form the extra wing of diplomacy in which powers can play a hide-and-seek game.

The K.M.T. men have proved a thorn to the Government of Burma in the past by their depradations and alliance with Karen rebels.

DULLES CANNOT EVADE RESPONSIBILITY as CHIANG'S ISLAND EMPIRE IS SUBSIDISED AND POLICED BY AMERICAN FORCES.

The question of this puppet show will have to be raised in forums other than U.N. If SEATO considers Red infiltration as amounting to aggression, what about these Trojan Horses which menace the freedom of Asian countries.

The future Bandung Conference will have to take up the question with the powers and give a short shrift to the free lance saboteurs.

Nasser Speaks

President Nasser's visit to Russia is triumphal, as it coincided with the arrival and delivery of Russian capital goods at Cairo for Egypt's plans and projects.

He was a distinguished guest at Moscow's May Day parade and attended the "Swan-Lake" ballet which the Russians parade as a show-piece, just as our authorities take foreign dignitaries to the Aarey Milk Colony.

Mutual protestations of goodwill and amity were loud and abundant and Nasser used Moscow forum to demand the halt of nuclear tests by France on the African soil, as Paris has announced the missile experiment.

It is significant that opinion against nuclear tests is growing in volume and intensity in Asian and African countries.

Old colonialism which angled for trade has been replaced by a new brand which hunts for atomic bases.

One wonders why the Pacific and countries in Asia should be penalised and the Atlantic should be kept immune from these accursed tests in the mad race for power politics.

This question is bound to become a racial issue, irrespective of clean or dirty bombs.

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On War Path

Pakistan Press and politicians are once again on war path.

The trumped-up protest against the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah, whom Pakistanis wanted to use as a fifth columnist in Kashmir, comes with ill grace, when Karachi looks upon a stalwart like Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan as a traitor to the State.

The present call for 'Jehad' against India is a multi-pronged drive not only on the issue of Kashmir, but also a move to unsettle many of the settled facts on which Pakistan came into being.

One can understand the tumult and shouting on the Kasmir question as a preview of the parade before the U.N. meeting.

But the bundling up of issues like the Radcliffe award and the annexation of East Punjab and West Bengal is fantastic and is probably meant as an election stunt.

It abases the very basis of the foundation of Pakistan and the partition of India on the Two-Nation Theory.

These Sudetan tactics may win votes but will not secure any more area.

The election fever is obvious in the call for police action against India by former Prime Ministers, Chaudhury Mohammed Ali and Chundrigar.

According to the former, "the open clash with India may accur in one, two or at the most three years, but occur it must."

Though this war cry may rouse the rabble, it will sabotage the chances of success of the Pak military mission negotiating with Pentagon for atomic warheads.

Mr. Jhangir Parvez, who is a new star on the scene, not only revives the demand for a corridor from India linking the two wings of Pakistan, but also wants a bigger Homeland for Muslims, reminiscent of "Hitler's "lebensraum".

The present Pakistani rulers are too weak to control the new forces and may wink at their activities as pressure tactics against India and as a prelude to the stationing of U.N. police force in Kashmir.

India must take note of the build-up of the "invasion nest" across her borders and "containment of Pakistan" is the only way to save our freedom.

—K. A. C.

Oil Baron Sends Son For Desert Training

PARIS.

MEET the other Paul Getty. Not the one with dol. 600,000,000 and a worried look, but his husky 26-year-old son who wears nonrimmed specs and a big, open smile.

He was sipping a ten-cent beer in a cheap Paris bistro when we met him and he told us that pop was sending him off to the Saudi Arabian desert to learn about the oil business the hard way.

"Privileges? No, pop wouldn't stand for anything like that," he said.

"A management trainee is what I can myself," says young Paul, "and I get a trainee's salary and nothing else. Not even an allowance from my father."

His father lives in a splendid suite in France's most lavish hotel on the Avenue George V in Paris.

Paul lives in a cheap hotel a mile away—it's all he can afford on his dol. 400-a-month pay.

Our Paris Diary

Meet Your Wife

ENGLISH blue-blood Lord Michelham of Hellingly strolled into Monte Carlo's Hotel de Paris the other day, and as he waited for his drink, he noticed an elderly woman on the other side of the room.

"Thought I knew everybody here," he remarked to the waiter. "But who's the old lady?"

"That" replied the waiter "is Lady Michelham, the wife of an English Milord."

"Good Lord," gasped Lord Michelham. "It's my wife." And he beat it out of the hotel without waiting for his drink.

THE EXPLANATION: Michelham married in 1919 when he was 18 and his bride was 38. A few months after the wedding, they parted and it wasn't until this week, almost 40 years after, that he set eyes on her again.

"Most embarrassing" said his Lordship later, "I hadn't the least idea who she was."

Mouse Enters

TO Paris in the spring came Hollywood's Lou Schreiber looking for star material. Did he find it? Of course. So now shy Mijanou Bardot, unknown little sister of Brigitte, emerges from the shadows.

And if Brigitte is the sex kitten, 19-year-old Mijanou is the mouse.

They would never pass for sisters, Brigitte is blonde, Mijanou dark.

BUT THERE IS A MORE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE. BRIGITTE PACKS PASSION IN EVERY POUT, WANTONNESS IN EVERY WIGGLE MIJANOUS CONJURES UP WORDS LIKE MAIDENLY, DEMURE, INNOCENT.

When high-powered Mr. Schreiber saw her, she was so terrified she forgot all the English she had learned at school.

He told her: "It doesn't matter. When I made Simone Simon come to Hollywood she couldn't even say 'Yes'. "

Mijanou the mouse gave him her shy and gentle smile. "I sign," she said.

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Actor Pierre Fresnay has got a new phone number.

It's not listed and he's given it to only six people.

Even they had to memorise it and promise on fearful oaths that they would never, never, write it down.

No Spending

When they heard the news in Monte Carlo you'd have thought Princess Grace had given birth to another boy.

Big-spending ex-King Farouk has announced he's going to spend six months of each year there.

But don't imagine he'll be spulrging his wealth all around any more.

Farouk's got himself a new private secretary, Lucien Galas, a former French Government officer for Native Affairs in South Morocco, who is already claiming: "I've saved Farouk over half a million dollars."

He's done it, he says, by keeping Farouk out of Rome's cost-be-damned night-clubs.

Instead of whooping it up with the cuties, Farouk sits at home o'nights, reading and painting.

Mr. A. R. Deshpande presided over the 40th Marathi Literary Conference held at Malvan. Photo shows delegates at lunch. From left, third and fourth are Mrs. Deshpande and Mr. A. R. Deshpande.

He Quit Hollywood For Art

Chronicle Correspondent

TOPANGA, Cal.

YOU twist up Topanga Canyon and seven miles from the highway which skirts the sea you pull up at a rustic wooden shack.

The sign on the door reads, "Ring For Jon." You ring.

The tinkle of the Cowbell floats into the ravine. After a minute or two a stocky, stocking-capped figure emerges from a frame house sprawled under small oaks, waves 'hello,' lumbers across a plank bridge that sways with his step, and climbs up the slope.

For a few seconds he pauses to catch his breath, then, his eyes sparkling and his ruddy, bearded face breaking into a merry smile, he flings out a massive hand and bids you welcome.

This powerful man with cavernous laughter, who looks like Little John of Robin Hood's band, is Jon Raymond, sculptor and expatriate from cinemaland, where he was once one of Hollywood's top all-round artists and screen set designers.

"I left the industry 10 years ago and I've never been sorry," says Raymond ebullinently, waving you with free, sweeping gesture to sit anywhere you can find to sit down in his studio.

"The movies aren't interested in anything creative. You're just a glorified contractor there. Anyway, I'd been sculptoring all my life and I wasn't getting any younger. I decided to spend the rest of my life doing the things I actually wanted to do."

Raymond utilises wood, metal and stone to create his works of sculpture, many of which treat religious subjects. He has won numerous citations from church organisations.

Wood is his favourite material. He scours the hills and gullies of the Santa Monica mountains looking for fallen trees and boughs, with a preference for oak.

Right Medium

"Wood is the only living medium an artist has to work with," says the 50-year-old Raymond, setting his bearded head in a vise between his big, powerful fists.

"Each piece has its own characteristic and its own personality. It's a meeting of the minds to get what it has to say and what it wants to say, and, when you collaborate to the fullest extent, you're achieving something that is really great."

Raymond's studio is not only distinguished for its colourful sculpture but for three "arty" birds—a trilling tucan from Brazil, a tricky Panama parrot, and a garry mynah.

GREATEST FIGHTER OF AMERICA DIED 40 YEARS AGO

NEW YORK.

IF someone will unplug the Rock 'n' Roll juke box and seat a professor at the piano, the old-timers at the bar may shed a tear.

The greatest fighter this country has ever known died just 40 years ago. Not the best, but the greatest, in the sense a hero is great.

Everything about John Lawrence Sullivan smacked of the heroic.

He died on a cold February 2, 1918, and when they buried him, they had to dynamite the frozen ground. His casket came from New York because Boston could not provide one big enough.

And that's how he went out, this brawling, boozy, jingoistic, adulterous, evil-tempered, warm-hearted, phrase-making braggart who was never even champion of the world, but who was America's first national sports hero.

Trips Abroad

Forty years after his death, his name is recognised by kids on any street in the U. S., although some Presidents of the nation are forgotten figures.

(The music, professor, should be redolent of the century's turn. Perhaps one of the ballads, such as "White, white moon," which the old champion, tears streaming, would bellow in his cups.)

In his determination to win recognition as world's champion, Sullivan made several trips abroad.

He won acclaim from crowds in England, Ireland and France but no recognition, although he coined a memorable phrase in begging foreign champions to put up forfeit money to meet him: "Put up or shut up."

He was a brawler, all right, in the outsize pattern of the classic hero.

With his fists, and through the reputation they gained him, he earned more than dol. 1,000,000 in the 19th century when there were 100 hard cents to every dollar.

AFTER 18 MONTHS OF DRINKING, NEARLY 50 POUNDS OVER HIS FIGHTING WEIGHT, HE TOURED THE NATION AND, IN EIGHT MONTHS, KNOCKED OUT 154 MEN INSIDE OF FOUR ROUNDS.

Challenge

He had no science. He rushed and flailed until he could land his great right fist. His scowl alone petrified foes.

This must have been why they called him "The Big Fellow," for, in trim, he was not a big man as heavyweights go: Five feet, nine inches tall, 185 pounds, when he won the American title at 23 from Paddy Ryan, on February 7, 1882.

But when he was offering dol. 1,000 to any man who could last four rounds with him — he had to raise the ante from dol. 50 in light of his reputation — just one succeeded.

An Englishman named Tug Wilson by crawling, clinching and inventing tricks, lasted the distance only at such expense to himself that he never fought again.

He used the money to open a pub in England.

Perhaps the only man who did not fear Sullivan in his prime was his father.

Mike Sullivan, from Tralee, county Kerry, was only five feet, three inches tall and weighed about 130 pounds, but he stood up to his son: "Champion of the world! There's men in old Ireland that could break you in two pieces with one slap of the hand."

John L. might have gotten his spirit from Mike but his physique came from his mother — an Athlone, county Roscommon, girl who matched her son's size.

Drinking Bouts

The physique saved him when he was drinking.

He was a champion at that, too.

HE PUT AWAY BETWEEN A QUART AND A QUART AND A HALF OF WHISKY IN THE MORNING, TO WARM UP FOR THE DAY. THAT'S WHERE HIS MONEY WENT.

Only recently his prized dol. 10,000 belt — "the largest piece of flat gold in America, with 350 diamonds" — turned up in a Hammond, Ind., newspaper office.

It had been pawned innumerable times after its presentation in a Boston theatre on August 8, 1887, to "The Noblest Roman of them all," to pay for his fantastic drinking bouts.

Before he was 30, drink had given him the symptoms of a half dozen serious illnesses.

He suffered from hallucinations, had an inexplicable, sudden fear of rats."

And yet, after he had once showed up in full evening dress, unable to fight; after his body ballooned to 230 pounds; after all but a body-builder named William Muldoon had given up on him, he won the greatest bare-knuckle fight ever fought.

Marathon

This was on July 8, 1889, against Jake Kilrain, on the estate of a wealthy lumberman near Richburg, Miss., after Sullivan had lived a spartan month with Muldoon.

Kilrain was backed by Richard K. Fox, publisher of the Police Gazette, then the nation's pre-eminent sporting publication.

Fox, once a fan of Sullivan's, had searched the world for a man to beat him, including a New Zealand aborigine whom Sullivan knocked out, almost contemptuously. (Fox felt no friendlier when Sullivan, on receipt of the Boston fans' testimonial dollar 10,000 belt said, "It makes the Police Gazette belt look like a dog collar.")

Under a broiling sun, in a temperature estimated at between 108 and 120 degrees, Sullivan and Kilrain fought 75 rounds, a round then ending only when one man was knocked down.

The battle lasted two hours and 15 minutes.

In the 44th round, Sullivan vomited the mixture of tea and bourbon he was drinking. He assured his second he was all right: "I threw up the tea and kept down the whisky."

Kilrain took a terible beating. He could continue only because the whisky he drank between rounds numbed both his pain and his senses.

The fight was stopped when a doctor-spectator told Kilrain's seconds, "If you keep sending that man to scratch, he'll die."

Sullivan then came to midring and challenged Charley Mitchell, one of Kilrain's seconds: "Strip down, and I'll fight you, too."

His Fall

Mitchell did not accept the challenge.

Sullivan hated him. The two men had fought several times. In New York, on May 14, 1883, the tart-tongued little Englishman knocked Sullivan off his feet for the first time. Sullivan got up to beat him so badly that police halted the contest in the third round.

But neither the champion nor his followers could bear the thought that he had been off his pins.

SULLIVAN, WHO ALWAYS REFERRED TO THE KNOCKDOWN AS "MY FALL," EXPLAINED, "MY LEGS GOT CROSSED SOMEHOW AND MITCHELL HIT ME, KNOCKING ME DOWN AS YOU WOULD PUSH OVER A CHAIR. THEN I GOT UP AND WENT FOR HIM LIKE A BULL AT A RAG."

Actually, Mitchell was a good fighter who gave Sullivan as much as he could handle when the pair fought on Baron Rothschild's estate in Chantilly, France, March 10, 1888.

Sullivan kept knocking Mitchell down, but the rain-swept match was called a draw after three hours and 10 minutes.

Title Lost

The basis for Sullivan's contempt was that Mitchell was English. Sullivan was a supernationalist.

It nearly killed this proud man when he was knocked out by James J. Corbett on September 7, 1892.

Indeed, some say Sullivan attempted suicide after losing his title.

But seconds after he had been counted out, he staggered to his feet and, through bloody lips, made one of his oratorical addresses to the stunned and weeping New Orleans crowd:

"I fought once too often, but I'm glad that it was an American who beat me and that the title stayed in this country. Very truly yours, JOHN L SULLIVAN."

He was given to ringside speeches with a signatory closing.

On September 18, 1886, after stopping Frank Herald in two rounds in Alleghany City, outside Pittsburg, he told the audience "Some newspapermen have made pretty dirty remarks about me and one of them is in this hall right now. Here, before all of you, I call him a dirty, lying skunk. With these remarks, I am yours truly, JOHN L. SULLIVAN."

His temper was notoriously short.

Drinking, his customary entrance into a bar was, "I'll lick any man in the house — right now! Them's my sentiments. The great John L. Sullivan, that's me!"

This pattern was established so early in his life that his parents gave up their dream that he would become a priest and allowed him to quit Boston College at 16.

He lost his first job, as a plumber's apprentice, when he broke his boss's jaw in three places.

Tribal Pride

Later, his business foundered because he would beat up his partners.

ALSO BECAUSE HE HAD NO SENSE OF MONEY — HIS SALOON ON BOSTON'S WASHINGTON STREET HAD A BAR SO LONG THAT IT SHOWED THE CURVATURE OF THE EARTH, BUT THERE WERE NO CASH REGISTERS.

At the same time, he bought wine for all hands all his drinking life.

Just before his death, he told the poor that they were welcome to take firewood from his farm, although he had little money himself.

He had a fierce sense of family:

"There's enough of us Sullivans to repel an army, and we're always ready. If we form a society called the United Sullivans, we can control everything in the land. We're certainly the balance of power."

His will was magnificent.

At 47, after two decades of an alcoholic's dependence on liquor, he took his last drink, in a Terre Haute, Ind., saloon.

Alone and unaided, he swore off and kept his oath. He ended his days as a lecturer for the Anti-Saloon League.

Romance

His attraction for women was remarkable, too.

One tour through Ireland netted him 45 proposals of marriage. He married, as a young man, a Protestant girl named Annie Bates. With his fine gift for phrasing, he said of the brief union, "It was strenuous in every way while it lasted."

The couple was not divorced, however, for many years.

Sullivan, in divorce court, acted as his own lawyer: "When a man ain't lived with a woman for 25 years, he don't want to call her his wife....I've always fought shy of divorce because of my religion, but there's a time when the torture's too strong. I was young and foolish and didn't use judgment in my choice."

The Boston strong boy had not ignored the other sex during those years, however. He picked up with Anne Livingston, star of "The Black Crook," a "dramatic allegory" which was America's first leg show. The buxom Anne frequently attended his fights, imperfectly disguised as a man.

They broke up in Buffalo after he accused her of infidelity and raised his hand to her. She cooled him with one of his own Indian clubs.

He was a familiar of Lillian Russell's. He starred, as a sports celebrity, in a number of dreadful dramas, but the great actress Modjeska said, "Oh, I like him!" after catching a performance of "honest hands and willing hearts."

Reformation

To please the Anti-Saloon League in his days of reformation, he married a childhood sweetheart, Kate Harkins. They lived frugally on a farm in West Abingdon, Mass.

He learned to love her.

He was not forgotten, of course, in his lifetime. Newspapers sometimes hired him to cover major contests.

He remained a hero to the American-Irish who never forgave Corbett for beating him, although Corbett, too, was of Irish descent.

But Sullivan never learned to hang onto money.

A week before the Corbett fight he had been dictating his memoirs, and was sure they would earn lots of money.

He laughed at Corbett saying, "All the training I need to beat him is a shave and a haircut."

A week after the fight, he said, wonderingly, "I've been a good fellow and now I'm broke. Here I be at an age when I ought to be looking to the future, and I don't see one."

Sound Advice

A benefit was held for him at Madison Square Garden. He spent the money on booze. He pried diamonds out of his handsome belt for booze. When he had finally quit drinking and settled down and grown fat on the farm with his wife, he reached back into his memory and told a reporter:

"If the good Lord should call me now, I've known this life from A to Z, from soda to hock. If the young fellows of this world want to make good, tell 'em to let booze alone. Let women alone, too, till you feel like getting married.

"And work hard at the job you're on, no matter what it is. Don't get the fool notion in your head that you should go to college. Keep out of politics and learn to box."

As a mark of his sincerity, the old champion signed it verbally: "Yours truly, JOHN L. SULLIVAN."

Chronicle Special

Prize Bonds To Aid Plan Finance

IN spite of the cry from various quarters about the pruning of the Second Five-Year Plan, the National Development Council decided this week to maintain the Rs. 4,800 crores programme.

Of course the money to be raised for the outlay will have to come from various sources. Foreign aid is one of them. The Central and State Governments will have to raise funds to the best of their possibilities. Deficit financing of about 1,200 crores also will have to be resorted to.

The new scheme submitted by the National Development Council comprises of Prize Bonds. This is a gambler's lure for investors, who will have their money safe in the bonds they have in their possession. The gamble is only on the interest that is given at 4 per cent per annum, in the form of prizes on a draw.

"There is no life nor progress without a gamble," said Prime Minister Nehru, speaking of the proposed scheme. "I may dislike gambling, but I admire gamblers," he said.

This is likely to step up small savings whose fluctuations have until recently been a source of anxiety.

Britain started the Premium Bonds scheme on November 1, 1956, and the National Savings Committee chairman, Lord Mackintosh of Halifax, announced that in one year they had raised £114,000,000 of investments, while withdrawals in the period amounted to a bare £2,500,000.

U.K. Example

They have in Britain monthly draws since June 1957, no bond being eligible for a prize before the expiry of six months.

In this connection speaking at the meeting of the A.-I. Manufacturers Organisation president Mr. S. N. Haji said that gold and silver could be used as further reserve against India's expanding note issue and also for augmenting her foreign exchange resources.

A Reserve Bank estimate says gold and silver in private hands in India today are of the value of Rs. 3,035 crores and Rs. 2,075 crores respectively.

Gold Bonds

He said that those who handed over gold and silver to the Government could be given Gold Certificates bearing attractive rates of interest, which would be convertible only after a period of ten years.

Our dwindling reserves of bullion or foreign securities against note issues are at a precarious level and the idea of augmenting them with gold and silver loaned by Indian citizens is certainly alluring.

But apart from the "attractive interest" suggested by Mr. Haji, a person handing over gold to Government may ask for the return of gold at the time of redemption of the loans or bonds.

Some such **gold clause** was incorporated in the Liberty Bonds in the United States.

But in 1935 when cases came before the U.S. Supreme Court, it turned down the petitions saying that the American Congress had the right to abrogate the **gold clause**, since it interferred with its right to regulate currency.

And on August 28, 1935, President Roosevelt signed the bill outlawing suits against the United States government, because of abrogation of the **gold clause** in Federal securities.

One of the claims was from a Manhattan lawyer who had dollars 10,000 of Liberty Bonds, for which he was asking 16,900 devalued dollars.

If ever the Government of India takes up this suggestion of Mr. Haji's seriously, the complications attendant on the **gold clause** bonds in America should be taken into consideration.

This is all the more necessary because the Indian middle-class man is often illiterate and though he may in his enthusiasm offer gold to the Government, he may at the time of redemption, have to undergo many unforeseen difficulties in realising his dues.

Loan Proposal

Apart from this suggestion some economists put forth the suggestion that the Government of India should borrow gold bullion from the United States for backing its currency and also to ease its foreign exchange position in hard currency areas.

India had during the last war borrowed a considerable quantity of silver from America for its silver coinage. All this bullion has been returned to the United States.

On the same analogy if the American Government gives gold bullion to India, this also can be returned in due time, while in the meanwhile it would help to bring greater stability to Indian currency and make it easier to get machines and materials for its Plan from abroad.

Many experts feel that if the scheme is feasible, the Government of India should consider the advantages and make a move in the matter.

In Russia

While we are on the subject of planning, a bit of information about the country which has had more than half a dozen five-year plans would be of interest.

Experts in London on Soviet economics estimate that the average citizen of Russia gives about 55 per cent of his entire income to the State through direct or indirect taxation.

Of the estimated total income of the Russian population of about 660,000,000,000 rubles probably as much as 360,000,000,000 is channelled into the State budget. The important item is the "turnover tax," which is levied on consumer goods sales at rates which are never made public and which is "masked" within the retail prices. All trading in Russia is done by the State.

In 1957, the turnover tax was estimated to have yielded 277,000,000,000 rubles.

We all admire Russia for having sent up the first satellite into space and a second one with a dog in it. Russia is a totalitarian state where the proletariat has very little voice, though it is supposed to be dictatorship of the proletariat.

But all the same, it has to be admitted that but for the forced enormous contribution of the common man, the average citizen, the Soviet Union would never have been able to achieve the advance it has made in about forty years from the backwoods of Czarist days to the atomic age, and further to the beginnings of the space age.

This is only an instance of the amount of sacrifice that would be required of the citizens of India to compress the progress of hundreds of years into a few decades.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

Bright Feather

The Mahtab Ministry in Orissa scored a two-vote victory in the State Assembly on the Appropriations Bill, after a three-week wrangle over whether to stay in office or not. This is a sequel to the defection of three Congress legislators. And, as such, the Chief Minister deserves congratulations.

But on April 30 it scored a big victory in passing the Orissa Private Lands of Rulers (Amendment of Rent) Bill, 1958, with the concurrence of all sections of the House.

This was a historic legislation providing for the assessment of rent on lakhs of acres of rent-free lands of the ex-rulers and their relatives in the former states' areas.

The Treasury benches hailed it as the liquidation of the last vestige of feudalism in Orissa.

The Opposition leader, Mr. R. N. Singh Deo (Maharaja of Patna) welcomed the measure, and the Communist and P.-S.P. members called it as a bold measure that was overdue for the last ten years.

B. G. L.

Here is a busy scene from an embroidery class at the industrial and vocational training centre for women run by the Union Ministry of Labour. The objectives of a welfare state include, besides creation of new employment opportunities for the unemployed, the provision of fuller employment to a large number of under-employed people, particularly women.

In Soviet Schools

(Continued from Page 7 col. 3)

The lady principal greeted me warmly.

She was a member of the Communist Party and wore her sports medals proudly. I communicated with her at first through my Intourist chauffeur, who spoke a combination of halting French and broken German.

When this system threatened to break down, I switched to my basic Russian.

School No. 16 has three hundred children and ten teachers.

The visitor comes into a central hall which leads into the four classrooms. Between periods the hall is used for short breaks during which the boys and girls sing and dance to the tunes played on the piano by the music teacher.

The outer room of the principal's office contained teaching charts for arithmetic and for the Russian language, and samples of the pupils' handicraft work.

On a table were files of "Pravda," the official newspaper of the Communist Party, and of special junior editions of this organ.

Firm Handling

In Grade II, there were 37 neatly uniformed eight-year-old boys and girls all being taught how to read.

Some pupils read from the textbook, while others recited portions from memory.

The teacher asked questions about the reading and the pupils volunteered answers.

Whenever a child wishes to reply, he rests his elbow at right angles to the desk and points his straight palm upwards.

The very eager ones raise their elbows a few inches.

The TEACHER'S ATTITUDE IS FIRM AND FRIENDLY. EVERYTHING IS STRICTLY FORMAL. THERE ARE NO PROBLEMS OF DISCIPLINE.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

AMONG some of its other noteworthy manifestations, Hollywood is the place where—Children sometimes make more in a week than their teachers do in a year.

Teachers in movie and TV classrooms often outnumber their pupils.

There's no such thing as the school bell—it might interfere with sound recording.

Pupils have little reason to look forward to graduating and going out and making their way in the world. They already ARE making their way in the world.

Juvenile delinquency, or any mischief in the schoolroom, doesn't exist. Such conduct would impair a child's earning capacity.

Yet despite the unusual circumstances surrounding it, the Hollywood studio programme of child education attains a high degree of effectiveness. It functions so that children of school age—from six to 18 in California—may be employed as actors and at the same time gain a thorough education.

It is jointly administered by the Los Angeles City Schools and the California State Department of Labour. Teachers are paid public school scale wage by the studios and the same standard courses are taught.

Enrolment

The Hollywood studio school system constitutes perhaps the last stand in the nation of the traditional Little Red Schoolhouse, characterised by the teaching of all grades in one schoolroom—a practice which disappeared with the coming of school buses and union districts.

Enrolment is an unpredictable problem that varies from week to week. Take, for example, the room at 20th Century-Fox, where Miss Frances Klamt is resident schoolmarm and principal. At the moment she presides over a student body consisting of exactly one pupil.

He's no big "name" either so far as kid actors go, just a little fellow of 11, Tod Wilkins, who plays in George Stevens' "The Diary of Anne Frank." But, while he's the lone member of the class, he still gets the full treatment. He'd better, too, else the Board of Education might come right over and close down the whole show.

Student Stars

In this same room, under Miss Klamt's supervision such juvenile favourites as Shirley Temple, June Haver, Linda Darnell, Jane Withers and Anne Baxter—all blossoming later to adult acting fame—received their earliest 3-R guidance.

The numerically largest student body currently is, appropriately enough, at the Disney Studios, where teacher Jean Seaman has 22 boys and girls—gathered by Walt from all parts of the country—under her training. Heading the group are Tom Kirk, Tim Considine and David Stollery III, for whom Walt entertains strong starring hopes.

While a general random impression seems prevalent that the little actors are slighted in their curriculums while acting in the movies this is not the case at all. Regardless of how many youngsters are working on the lot at one time—10 or 50—the teaching faculty must be maintained at a ratio of one tutor to every 10 pupils. This compares to a reported national public school average of one to 30 students. They then get three times the attention.

Good Attention

This smaller ratio makes for closer personal concentration and is a significant factor in the high standards consistently achieved in studio schooling, Miss Klamt believes.

She thinks it permits much more intensive application than is possible in the public schools—and that in the face of a three hour daily schedule, as against five hours demanded by the public system.

When Los Angeles-area actor-students accompany troupes to locations elsewhere—even abroad—a studio teacher accompanies them. Incidentally, the problem of supplying suitable classroom facilities for youngsters on location remained unsolved until a few weeks ago when 20th-Fox came up with a unique schoolroom on wheels—an attractive trailer coach fitted out with desks and other equipment pertinent to a first class study room. It was initiated for eight little girls who received instructions daily while working 50 miles from the studio in Gregory Peck's "The Bravados."

NIGHT BEAT

Because the Chicago crime rate is higher at night, the captains of 38 police districts were put on the night shift.

They're hoping to get back on days, so the crooks of Chicago had better beware.

★

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Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

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Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Trusteeship Over Moon

(Continued from page 6 col. 5)

The question already prominent in U. N. minds is: Will the Russians vote for such a lunar trusteeship?

The majority of U.N. diplomats privately believe that the Russians will vote for it — however reluctantly — as long and only as long as they are not on the moon.

Once they put a man on the moon, the U. N. sources believe, the Russians will stand on the position that possession is nine-tenths of the law.

From the point on Moscow might work furiously to colonise the moon with armed outposts.

Russian Plan

A hint of how the Russians plan to get on the moon comes in one of these articles from V. V. Dobronravov of the Moscow University.

"We ought to note that voyages to the moon, Mars and other planets will be mainly "ballistic," that is that spaceships will fly with their engines cut off, acting under the pull of one or another attracting centre of gravitation.

"Some of the routes for a moon-bound flight of different durations — from one to five days each way — have already been computed."

Thus it is self-evident that pleas by President Eisenhower and other world leaders for clamping controls on outer space and making sure of peaceful exploitation of the moon devoid of big power rivalry are far from idle challenges.

Failure to heed those pleas to create international law in outer space before man lands on the moon may well lead to future space war.

Perfect Vision

(Continued from page 6 col. 3)

can be overcome the vision is always benefited by seeing the cinemas. Sit comfortably keep your upper lids down while raising the chin a little and go on blinking frequently.

Now I shall give a few points on how to improve the defective eyesight.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE SIGHT

SUN TREATMENT: Sun is a wonderful help to relieve many discomforts of the eyes.

Sit facing the sun in the morning or evening, when the rays are not hot, with eyes closed for about five minutes and sway the body gently from side to side.

Then come to the shade and wash the eyes with cold water. After eye wash, sit comfortably in the shade and practise palming.

PALMING: By palming, I mean, to close the eyes and cover them with the palms of the hands avoiding any pressure on the eye-balls.

When the eyes are shut and the light is not allowed to enter the eyes, you feel as if you are in a dark room. You see all dark before your eyes.

But when the eyes and mind are under strain, one does not feel a perfect dark field before the eyes while palming.

So, to relieve this pain, recall the memory of something interesting, pleasant and familiar, e.g. a girl likes to remember her doll, a mother likes to remember the face of her child, boys usually like to think of their games.

talking of BOOKS

ECONOMICS YEAR BOOK

INDIAN ECONOMICS YEAR BOOK 1957-58. Published by Kitab Mahal, Allahabad 3. Pages 360. Price Rs. 2.50.

KITAB MAHAL must be complimented for their innovation in the publishing field —Indian Economics Year Book

There are, it is true, a number of text-books on Indian Economics and also a few guides which by bringing out new editions every year try to keep in touch with new developments coming with break-neck speed.

Their way of dealing with these problems and with the recent developments is, however, specially suited to the student world.

The man of affairs, the journalist and the politician, who wishes to obtain quick reference to the facts in connection with the rapidly changing economic scene, these find it very difficult to do so.

This book is meant for this class of persons as well as for the general reader who would like to have a convenient reference book at hand to answer the many questions which arise in his mind as he reads the news from day to day.

The information given in the book is based on authentic sources and every attempt has been made to keep the data as up to date as possible.

In some cases, the data is for some years ago, but this is only because the data for later years is simply not available even from official sources.

This is conveniently organised and classified and the material has been presented in a suitable manner.

The Five-Year Plans, achievements and targets of the Plans, Community Projects, and reforms, irrigation and power projects industries in the public and the private sectors, industrial finance, national income deficit finance, foreign aid, International Bank, all these and other topics are fully covered in this very handly book.

The publishers must also be complimented on having made this book available at such a low price.

—H.

Real Courage Lies In Following His Special Trends

FLY AWAY HOME. By Betty Bowen. Published by Burke Publishing Company Ltd., London, Page 208. Price 10s. 6d.

WRITING for children, it has been said, is much more difficult than writing about children, though even that is by no means easy.

Writing a book that is about children and is at the same time meant for children is, therefore, very obviously a very complex task.

The complexity of the task arises from the fact that it is no longer possible to take advantage of the imaginative fantasy, which, however difficult it may be to achieve, provides a sound base on which the story can be moored.

To write seriously about children for children involves a deeper understanding of the inner workings of the child's mind, about the finer features of the child's imagination, his hopes and fears.

Among the authors who have grasped the fundamentals of the techniques involved in this type of writing and whose writing shows a sympathetic attunement with the character of the child, the name of Elizabeth Bowen requires to be engraved in letters of gold.

★

Betty Bowen resolved to become a writer of children's books when she was confined to bed for four months as a result of a serious car accident.

Her books were written usually after a period of contact with the children of different nations and were provided with an authentic setting, which added to the allure of the writing.

Fly Away Home is a story of true courage, the courage which is won when a boy learns to be himself rather than to copy the hero he idolises.

The setting of this story is the Children's Village overlooking Lake Constance in Switzerland, set up to house the displaced children of all nations.

This village actually exists and the general pattern of life presented in the story reflects the actual pattern of life prevailing in this village, though the characters and events described are fictitious.

★

The story is a beautiful one. It shows the vicissitudes through which a young boy, who has newly entered the village, passes.

This young boy has immense musical talent, but is swamped in the village by the importance attached to physical achievements, not so much by the adults involved but by the children themselves.

Longing to be accepted and admired, he tries to emulate the achievements of his hero only to fail at the task he has set himself.

HE FINDS HIMSELF ULTIMATELY ONLY THROUGH THE MUSIC WHICH IS HIS OWN SPECIAL FIELD OF ACHIEVEMENT. IT IS THROUGH HIS COURAGE IN FACING A GIGANTIC AUDIENCE THAT HE DOES THIS AND THUS ACHIEVES THAT AT WHICH HE REALLY AIMS.

This is the story of failure and achievement, of heart-breaks and happiness, which the author unfolds with a rare sense of understanding.

This wonderful novel will be widely appreciated by children of the age group, ten and above.

—H.

Model Pat Bell wears a regal negligee valued at $10,000 which is being sent to principal department stores throughout Belgium on loan for display during the Brussels World's Fair. The negligee is entirely skirted in antique white bruges lace mounted on pale apricot silk chiffon. Belgian lace of this type with delicate net background and duchesse border is no longer made. A rarity today the lace used in this garment is considered museum-worthy. The Playtex Company is sending the negligee on tour as a tribute to the fair.

HELGA SANDBURG BRINGS OUT HER FIRST NOVEL

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON.

CARL SANDBURG'S youngest daughter, who had her first novel published last month, is a near-by Virginia housewife who prefers to bake her own bread.

She is Mrs. Arthur D. Golby, of Falls Church, Va., wife of an American university professor and mother of a teen-age son and a daughter.

Her novel is "The Wheel Of Earth" and her byline is "Helga Sandburg," which is, of course, her maiden name.

Now, Mrs. Golby wrote "About All Kinds Of Love" in a basement-study lined with oil potraits which she herself has painted of her poet-biographer father.

Not to her distinguished father, but to her husband, she gives full credit for any success her book may have.

If it turns out to be what her publishers have billed it in advance — "The antidote to Peyton Place," she will thank Prof. Golby, who is director of English Composition at American University here.

Her forthcoming book is the first of two literary triumphs for her this year.

Her other success is the sale of her first short story. "Witch Chicken" won the dollar 750 Emily Clark Balch first prize for literature in a nation-wide contest in January.

The short story appears in the spring issue of the Virginia Quarterly Review, just published.

Up until two years ago, Mrs. Golby had been a perfectly contented housewife who liked to get up very early in the morning and bake her own bread. She also dabbled in oils.

She has done several portraits of her father's striking white-haired profile and likenesses of her teen-age son and daughter.

And she also has been agile on the typewriter ever since high school and during her one year at Michigan State College.

She acted as her father's secretary while he was working on his six-volume life of Abraham Lincoln.

She had dreamed vaguely of writing, never really thought she would.

But she was very much interested in the novel her husband was working on. Together, they had studied many books on writing tehnique, style and plotting.

Then two years ago, her husband had to go away on a business trip.

While he was gone, she continued to carry out cooking experiments they both enjoy — and she began on an idea for a novel of her own.

When he returned, she showed him the first couple of chapters she had completed.

Chopped Down

"His response was overwhelming," she says. "He thought it was really good and insisted I keep right on with it."

Promptly she set up office hours for herself.

She arose at 6-30 a.m., got a big breakfast for everyone, worked on her journal of ideas, character sketches and plot tips from 7-30 to 8 a.m.

Then at 8 a.m., she got going on a daily five-hour stint on the novel. In a year's time she had turned out 200,000 words.

A year ago, the third publisher to whom her agent submitted the manuscript, accepted it —on one condition.

She must chop down all that length.

SEVERAL MONTHS AND THREE REVISIONS LATER, SHE CAME UP WITH AN ACCEPTANCE OF 125,000 WORDS WHICH IS THE CONTENT OF THE BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE MCDOWELL OBOLENSKY PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Thrilling?

Of course, but there is still one thing that Helga Sandburg likes to do better than writing a prize-winning short story or selling her first novel.

More than anything else in the world, she says she is happiest when baking bread early in the morning!

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THE HEART OF JULIET JONES

Oddest People

FACTS ARE FACTS, JULIE. THE HONEST, DECENT PEOPLE OF DEVON ARE DROOLING FOR YOU TO BE MAYOR. YOU SAY, HOW CAN YOU RUN A BUSINESS AND A TOWN AT THE SAME TIME— AM I RIGHT SO FAR?
SO FAR, SO GOOD!
CHECK! WE ALL KNOW DEVON'S A ONE-HORSE TOWN—LET'S FACE IT. BEING MAYOR'S ONLY A PART-TIME JOB. YOU COULD RUN IT WITH YOUR LEFT HAND!
YES, BUT—
YOU COULD MAKE SURE EVERYTHING WAS HONEST AND LEGAL—BUT IN THE GRIMY HANDS OF OUR MAYOR—J. STANLEY HATCH—THE TOWN AFFAIRS ARE A DISGRACE!
AND IF YOU DON'T ACCEPT THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR, I'LL NEVER SO MUCH AS SPEAK A WORD TO YOU FOR THE REST OF MY LIFE!!
HAVE YOU FINISHED BABBLING ON, LITTLE BROOK?
YOU'VE HEARD MY FINAL WORD, JULIET JONES!!
FINE—HERE ARE MY FINAL WORDS—
HEAVEN HELP ME AND MY HAT BUSINESS—I'LL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION!!
WHEEEEEEE!! NOW I'VE GOT A SISTER WHO'S PRACTICALLY AN HONEST-TO-JOHN MAYOR.
THE HOME OF DEVON'S MAYOR, J. STANLEY HATCH....
THE JONES GIRL ACCEPTED THE NOMINATION—WANT TO READ ABOUT IT?
NOPE. I'VE GOT A ROUGH IDEA OF WHAT IT SAYS.
"LEADING DEVON BUSINESS WOMAN HEEDS CALL OF AROUSED CITIZENS FOR CLEAN-UP IN CITY GOVERNMENT. I'LL MAKE AN HONEST TOWN OUT OF DEVON, MISS JONES ASSERTS." THAT ABOUT IT?
ON THE NOSE, MR. MAYOR—
WHAT IT DOESN'T SAY IS THIS—"AMATEURS IN POLITICS WIND UP WITH BLOODY NOSES, NOT TO MENTION SOILED REPUTATIONS." WAIT FOR ME WHILE I SHAVE.
POLITICAL AMATEURS LIKE THIS JONES FEMALE START IN WITH A BANG—LIKE THEY WERE CLEANING UP A HOUSE. THEY FIGURE THEMSELVES AS DECENT, HONEST PEOPLE—
—AND ALL THEY HAVE TO DO IS EXPOSE THEIR PURITY TO THE SWEATING CITIZENRY. BINGO, THEY CONVINCE THEMSELVES—I'M IN! THEY ALL LOVE ME—THEY GOT TO!
SURE—BUT WHAT THE AMATEUR FORGETS IS THAT WHILE THEY'RE BEING NOBLE, SOME WORN-OUT POLITICAL HACK LIKE YOURS TRULY IS SNIFFING AROUND TO FIND OUT WHERE THE WEAKNESS IS—AND HACKS LIKE US GOT LONG NOSES!
HIS NAME IS VIC WELLS AND HE'S VERY EXPERIENCED IN POLITICS—WORKED FOR THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH HADDON FOR YEARS.
AND, JULIE—HE SAYS HE'LL WORK FOR US!
IT'S AMAZING HOW MUCH HE KNOWS ABOUT POLITICS, DEAR—SO ALERT AND JUST FULL OF GOOD, SOUND ADVICE. HE'S WAITING IN YOUR FOYER!
EVE—GOSH, CHILE, I WAS PRACTICALLY EXPIRING TO HEAR FROM YOU. YOU WHAT—WHAT?
THAT'S RIGHT—I'M RUNNING MY SISTER'S CAMPAIGN FOR MAYOR OF OUR TOWN.
NO, NO, DARLING—I HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN ANYTHING I SAID!
IF SOMEBODY DIDN'T SAY IT FIRST, I'LL TAKE FULL CREDIT—WOMEN ARE THE OLDEST PEOPLE!

BLUSHING BOBBIES

THERE is a popular belief that a policeman cannot blush. He can.

At the moment, the Calcutta police is blushing like a 60-year-old bride at the barrage of bouquets showering upon them from all quarters.

Their worst critics concede that they have unquestionably scored a hit. Quite a scoop.

You see, there is a marked distinction between a bouquet and a brick. The Calcutta policemen can tell a brick when he sees one. He is quite at home with bricks.

He can deal with bricks. But a bouquet is quite a new one on him. He doesn't know how to face a bouquet. So, he is blushing like an old trooper, as I said.

No Calcutta man will want to know what I am talking about. But one not so favoured may. I am going to wisen him up.

This is all about the "Safety Week" festival which the Calcutta police organised and which they wound up with the "Traffic Quiz" they held on April 29. Undoubtedly, "*'twas a famous victory*," as old Kasper told little Peterkin after Blenheim.

★

But it was a hard-won victory. No piddling P.B.P. (short for Pro Bono Publico) can have any idea of the odds the policemen faced as they started the wheeze. Quite a formidable section of the citizenry questioned the very utility of the step.

They maintained that the Calcutta roads were perfectly safe, and the "week" was only a coloured comfit to keep wagging tongues quiet.

That was the first hurdle. But the policemen cleared it without straining a tendon. The local papers gave the thing a boost which almost overshadowed the Great Banana Show running in a neighbouring booth.

It worked. The public, apathetical at first, rose to the bait to a man. The whole town rocked in the excitement of what was coming.

There was no Kruschev or Chou En-lai in the offing, and the "Safety" stunt was the only available outlet for pent-up sentiments. The cackle of females at the tube-wells drowned the street-criers' noise.

But that was nothing to the rumpus kicked up when the first blast of the "safety" blitz broke upon the town. That was on April 22, the opening day.

Calcutta woke up to find the city plastered from end to end with five thousand posters telling the people how to cross a road. Hundreds of vans rushed about shrieking the same message.

The sequel was an inevitable one. Moving throngs stopped in their tracks and formed rings round the posters.

Some stood in the middle of the thoroughfare reading them. Many could not read, and others read them out to them. Traffic came to a standstill. Protests came from several picture houses at this poaching upon their sacred preserves.

★

It must be said to the credit of the constabulary that they crossed that bridge, too—without a mishap. They could see that they had done the job a little too well—and what they had bitten off was more than any police in the world could chew. But they didn't cave in.

Manfully, they rose to the occasion and tackled the poster-reading crowds with consummate "courtesy". It was "Courtesy Week," too.

And yet, there was not a single flower in sight yet. And then came the startling announcement in the papers that as a fitting *finale* to the jamboree, the police proposed to hold a "Traffic Quiz" on the Maidan to which pedestrians, motorists, cyclists, children—in fact, all road-users except the Calcutta cattle—were invited to come and answer questions. Prizes would be awarded to the "toppers" in the test.

Every peace-lover gave a shudder when he read the news. "Had the policemen gone off their heads?

Did they not know what happened whenever a crowd collected at Calcutta? And, of all crowds, a crowd of examinees! Had they not had enough of examinations?" And so on. The worst was feared.

There was good ground for the fears. The Calcutta students had made it quite clear that they considered the old method of holding examinations as quite out of date and unfair. They did not like being taken by surprise at the examination halls with "question papers."

The only fair way of doing it, they had decided, was to publish the questions in the leading papers at least a month in advance of the examinations.

If this was not done, they had notified, the examiners would do the examining at their own risks. They must not be held responsible for the consequences.

Some had insisted that the examinees should be consulted before the papers were set. The Calcutta police knew all this as well as everybody else.

And yet, they had the incredible temerity to stage this "quiz" on an open maidan. If this was not tempting the Devil, what was?

What kept me guessing was, how would they lure the examiners into the parlour? How could they get examiners to face the examinees—without giving out a single question in advance? My impression was that most of them were like you and me —men with wives and children whom they cared for and who cared for them. How were they to be led to the halter?

★

Apparently, we were wrong and the police were right. Apparently, there were still men in the old berg whose strength was as the strength of ten because their hearts were pure.

The police managed to rope a dozen of such in and they held the Quiz. Not a brick was thrown, not a head broken. And all, without calling the military from the Fort.

It was then that the garlands started coming in and the summer sky was full of flowers and *confetti*. And policemen, stout and lean, are still blushing as the honour.

And on April 30, fifty cricket matches were held on the roads in celebration of the event. Three are still going on under my window as I write.

And five men who will never see 60 again are chasing a kite across the street, apparently, oblivious of the herd of milch cows which is coming from the opposite side.

PATTER By *ASUDE*

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SPORT CHRONICLE

RESERVE BANK LEAD IN FIRST INNINGS

CHRONICLE CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ONLY a miracle of bright cricket tomorrow con turn the fifty -over-per-innings final of the Banks' Shield in favour of the reigni ng champions, the Bank of India. Forced to bat on a damp wicket, they collected 133 beca use of several dropped catches by the Reserve Bank, who finished the day's play at the Bom bay Gymkhana with a lead of 25 runs in forty two overs and with half their side to be dismissed.

But there were sidelights and incidents which must be given precedence. To begin first, it was surprising that neither of the two captains, Yatin Rele (holders) and G. Jethanand disagreed about the fitness of the pitch.

I have it on authority from one of the umpires that had either of the skippers had a different opinion, he would unhesitatingly have delayed the start of the match by at least half an hour if not by more.

The fact, however, remains, that Jethanand won the toss and deservedly decided to field. That his gamble succeeded there is little doubt for the opposition were always struggling for runs.

There was an unusual incident when Behram Govadia bowled his initial over of the innings to Sudhakar Adhikari. He grazed the off-stump without dislodging the bails.

The bowler to destroy the hopes of a sizeable total by the Bank of India was Bhaskar Karnik, the opener. During his unbroken spell of a little under three hours, his length and direction rarely erred and he surprised his opponents by the pace off the ground. He returned the admirable figures of seven for 63 in 23.3 overs.

Saviour of the reigning champions was Yatin Rele. His 46, comprising six fours, was one of his worst. He was dropped at fine leg by Vazirani off Kadlay before he had broken his "duck." When 24 out of 68, he was floored at fine leg again by Dighe, the bowler to suffer being Karnik. But if Karnik ultimately claimed him as his victim much of the credit must go to Mohd. Hussein.

Rele lofted the bowler to cover point where Mohd. Hussein held the catch out not until he had sprinted a good many yards with his back towards the pitch.

There is not much to say about the other batsmen except of Karkhanis and Ramakant Desai, the Nos. 8 and 9, who batted almost as if they had no cares in the world. Together they added 34, which might be the hope of their ultimate survival tomorrow.

In the first eleven overs, Reserve Bank of India hit 40 runs, 29 of which came by resolute and precise strokes from Mohd. Hussein.

After Ramakant Desai had claimed Jethanand and Dilip Sardesai with successive deliveries with the total at 60, came the association of opener Adhikari and Sopan Desai, the left-hander, which carried the total to 141 when Adhikari fell.

A run later Dilip Sardesai was back in the pavilion but the Bank of India should have sent back Sopan Sardesai in the last over. In attempting a second run, Raja Manohar at midoff pounced on the ball and threw it to the striker's end but wicket-keeper Budhi Kunderam bungled very badly. Sardesai then celebrated his let-off with a four which gave him his unbeaten 51 with seven delightful fours to all parts of the field.

Adhikari's 58, made up of only four hits to the fence, was obtained in about two hours and forty-five minutes.

The scores were:

BANK OF INDIA (First Innings): M. K. Salvi c Karnik b Kadlay 21, M. S. Aryamane c Dilip Sardesai b Karnik 6, B. K. Kunderam c Dilip Sardesai b Karnik 7, Yatin Rele c Mohd. Hussein b Karnik 46, A. P. Manohar c Sopan Sardesai b Karnik 9, B. J. Govadia b Karnik 0, B. N. Karbhari c Sopan Sardesai b Karnik 1, S. G. Karkhanis b Kadlay 15, R. B. Desai c Dighe b Kadlay 19, A. M. Pandit l.b.w. Karnik 6, P. V. Bidkar not out 2, Extra 1, Total 133.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 19, 2 for 27; 3 for 53; 4 for 68; 5 for 74; 6 for 78; 7 for 105; 8 for 118; 9 for 131; 10 to 133.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. M. Karnik 23.3-5-63-7; S. R. Kadlay 23-2-69-3.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (First Innings): S. G. Adhikari c Kunderam b Desai 58, Mohd. Hussain b Desai 29, G. Jethanand c Kunderam b Desai 9, Dilip Sardesai c Bidkar b Desai 0, Sopan Sardesai batting 51, R. G. Bhadbade c Karkhanis b Aryamane 0, S. S. Dighe bating 4, P. Vazirani, B. M. Karnik, K. K. Kamat and S. R. Kadlay to bat. Extras 7, Total (for 5 wkts.) 158.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 40; 2 for 60; 3 for 60; 4 for 141; 5 for 142.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. J. Govadia 10-1-37-0; R. B. Desai 17-0-68-4; A. M. Pandit 1-0-3-0; M. S. Aryamane 10-0-33-1; B. N. Karbhari 4-0-10-0.

UMPIRES: D. S. Talpade and J. Reubens.

Tokyo Has Good Chance

TOKYO, May 10.

Avery Brundage Chairman of the International Olympic committee said on arrival here today that Tokyo stood an "extremely good" chance of hosting the Olympic in 1964.

Brundage, arriving for the committee's fifty-fourth session here Wednesday, recalled that Tokyo had been picked as possible Olympic host in 1940.

It has since improved its sports facilities and increased its qualifications for Olympic host, Brundage added.—UPI-AFP.

Globe Sports Club held Central Railway to a draw in the Nadkarni Cup Football on Saturday evening at the Cooperage. Picture shows Sanjiva (left), the Railway goalkeeper rising high to foil a Globe attacker, while Kamble looks on.

CENTRAL RAILWAY HELD BY GLOBE SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN AN exciting encounter played at the Cooperage this evening Central Railway, who recently beat Western Railway in the Patandi Memorial Trophy final, were held to a draw by Globe Sports in the first round tie of the Nadkarni Cup. The final score being 2-2.

Both teams were equally balanced and the ball travelled up and down which kept both goalkeepers' fairly busy. Centre-half David Solomon of the railway team played a great game while for the Globe the left-back Ghadiar shone in the defence.

In the eight minute of play the Railway centre-forward R. D'Silva, gaining possession of the ball from the centre, sent in a hard drive only to see the rival goalkeeper bringing off a fine save, by punching the ball clear.

A little later a feeble shot by Aroon, the Railway inside-right, was well collected by Shankat, the Globe goalkeeper.

In the nineteenth minute D'Silva scored with a good shot the ball being cleared to him by a rival defender after he had stopped a shot from the left-winger Leitao.

In the 25th minute Shankat brought off a grand save from Rebello who took a shot from out of the box.

The ball moving to and fro reached Williams the Globe's inside left, who taking a snap shot at the goal caught goalkeeper Sanjiva napping, the ball going to the roof of the net from 25 yards out. A little later the same player receiving the ball from the left sent in a hard shot from inside the box, but goalkeeper Sanjiva brought off a good save.

After the change of end Globe had a better share of the exchanges. In the 9th minute a fine centre from the Globe right-outer C. Tully was wasted when the centre-forward was pulled up for off-side.

The Globe forwards now outplayed the Railway side time and again raiding their goal, only to shoot wide or to find the goalkeeper stopping them.

In the 15th minute they were however rewarded when their right-outer Tully, dribbling his way towards the goal, was tripped by Kamble, the railway left-back, inside the penalty box.

The referee awarded a penalty, and centre-forward Lamchane taking the kick made no mistake, the ball going to the far corner of the net after glancing at the goal-keeper's hands who dived in vain to stop it.

The Railway made an all out effort to secure the equaliser, even their defenders joining them. They kept up pressure for full ten minutes, and were soon rewarded when a fine centre by inside-right Aroon was neatly headed by inside-left Tambe to the far corner of the net much to the surprise of the goalkeeper.

At this time the game turned rough, both sides being guilty.

In the 33rd minute Aroon dribbled his way into the box from midfield only to fumble and cleared away by a defender.

A little later goal-keeper Shanket brought of a good save from outside-left Leitao while at the other end a fine centre inside-left Williams was headed by left-back Kamble toward his own goal which narrowly missed the goal.

The corner taken by Chandan was wasted.

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Sanjiva; Angelo D'Sa, K. Kamble; E. Rebello, D. Solomon, Shiva; Santa Rita, Aroon, R. D'Silva, Tambe, Leitao.

GLOBE SPORTS CLUB: Shaukat Ali; Paul Michael, M. Ghadiar; J. D'Silva, B. Venkatrama, D. Lakha; Maqbool, C. Tully, Lamchane, Williams, Chandan.

Referee: G. D'Souza.

Central Take Advantage Of Injured Goalkeeper

STATE POLICE HOLD LUSIS TO ONE-ONE DRAW

CENTRAL Railway became the third team to enter the semi-final round of this year's Provincial Hockey Championship when this evening they trounced Phoenix Mills by five goals to one at the B.P.H.A. ground. The other quarter-final round match between Lusitanians and Bombay State Police ended in one-one draw. The two teams who are already in the semi-final are Western Railway and Tatas.

The Lusis-Police match, which was played later in the evening, under floodlights, was played at a fast pace with Lusis having the greater say in the first half. During this time they scored their goal, through Douglas D'Souza in the sixteenth minute.

The Police fought back resolutely in the second half of play and equalised early when S. Dias netted off a penalty corner.

No extra time was played.

The replay is fixed for tomorrow at 7-15 p.m.

The teams were:

LUSITANIANS: G. Quadros; H. Gonsalves and C. Dias; V. Carvalho, Trilok Singh and G. Gonsalves; Deryk D'Souza, Douglas D'Souza, M. Britto, K. Lefebour and P. Pereira.

B. S. POLICE: Mendonca; S. Dias and S. Shinde; K. S. Grewal, Chambrisingh and B. Jamkhandi; P. Solani, Shyamsunder, N. Kadam, Suklal and B. S. Jadhav.

IN THE EARLIER MATCH, THE CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPLETELY DOMINATED THE SCENE AND THERE WAS NOTHING THAT PHOENIX MILLS COULD DO TO STOP THEM.

What was worse for the Mills was that their goalkeeper Santan D'Mello was seriously injured in the chest in the eighth minute off a rising shot by Railway's left-winger Thangavelu.

D'Mello resumed, however, but after the breather was sent off to the hospital for a suspected fracture. Cosmos D'Souza kept the Phoenix Mills goal in the second half.

The Railways' account was opened by Raghbirlal in the twelfth minute, when he scored off a pass by Erman.

Erman scored the second goal of his side in the twenty-second minute, and the teams changed over with the Railways leading two-nil.

Within seven minutes of the resumption Erman followed up his good work of the first half by adding to the tally.

Almost immediately after Moolchand scored his side's fourth goal to put the issue beyond question.

Phoenix Mills forwards tried their level best to reduce the margin and succeeded in doing so through centre-forward Parashar in the twenty-fourth minute.

The Railways increased their tally a minute later when Thangavelu hit the boards.

The teams were:

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Chinappa; Ramloo and Qayyum; Nandkishore, Pyarelal and Khan; Motilal, Raghbirlal, Erman, Moolchand and Thangavelu.

PHOENIX MILLS: Santan D'Mello; Cosmos D'Souza and Lawrie Patel; Mathew Pereira, C. Mirajkar and Paul D'Souza; Felix D'Valles, Reggie D'Mello, R. C. Parashar, Michael D'Mello and Nicholas Miranda.

DELHI WIN

HYDERABAD, May 10.

Delhi won the Inter-State Championship of the Indian Style Wrestling here when three of its wrestlers came out successfully in their respective classes.

The following are the results:—

Chaila Singh (Delhi) beat Kasinath (Services); Lalita Pershad (Delhi) beat Kalloram (Services); Brig Mohan Lal (Delhi) beat Ramchander (Nagpur); Jadhav (Bombay) beat Bankelal (Delhi) on points); Babu Baildar (Kolhapur) beat Khaja Khan (Hyderabad); Sham Deshmukh (Bombay) beat Khalid (Hyderabad.)—UPI.

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The West Bengal Government has decided to contribute a sum of Rs 10,000 towards the expenses of the Indian Contingents' visit to Tokyo this month for the Asian Games and to Cardiff for the Empire Games in early July.—UPI.

AfghanTeam In Delhi

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Afghanistan goes to the Asian Games with an 11-man youthful team of wrestlers and weight-lifters.

They arrived in New Delhi on Thursday on their way to Tokyo.

Teishiro Nagai, the well-known Japanese coach for the Afghan team was quite modest about the team's chances of winning honours in the Asian Games.

He told NAFEN: "Frankly we have very little chance against the estrong teams from Iran and Japan who have entered veterans and Gold Medal winners of Olympic Games."

But he struck a cheerful note saying: "We hope the trip will bring experience to our young athletes which will prepapre them for the world Olympics to be held at Rome.

The two teams consist of: Nizamuddin (heavy weight) Baralai (light-heavy weight) Agdul Rahim (middle weight), Amiruddin (welter weight) Ibrahim (light weight) and Ghulam Hazarat (feather weight)—all wrestlers.

The weight-lifting team consists of Abdul Ahmad and Said Baba who lift 305 kilo and 294 kilo in three lifts respectively.—NAFEN.

FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-15 I. Navy B vs. Goans (Exhibition); 5-30 I.C.L. vs. Caltex (Nadkarni Cup replay).

HOCKEY

Police Ground, Naigaum

4 p.m. Phoenix Mills 'A' vs. Central Railway 'B'; 5 p.m. Lusis 'A' vs. Western Railway H.Q. (Lewis Cup).

B.P.H.A. Ground

4 p.m. The Jays vs. Lusitanians 'B' (Women's League); 7-15 p.m. Lusitanians vs. B. S. Police (replay of Provincial).

Anjuman Boys Stone Referee Sham Rao

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PLAYING like seasoned players, the Bandra Athletic Club, no extra-time being played, held to a goalless draw the third string of the Bombay Labour Welfare Board, in the quater-final round of the President's Cup Football Tournament, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

The replay will be at 5-30 p.m. on Monday, May 12.

Play from the very start was a ding-dong battle, both sides being on their toes, and in the fifth minute, Labour's 'keeper M. V. Naidu, brought off a lovely save, off Bandra's centre-forward Albert's efforts.

A minute later, Bandra's goalie, Nizooth, saved brilliantly, off outside-left C. Morrison's try.

Interest in the play was kept alive and in the 15th minute, Bandra were out of luck.

Their inside-right S. Roy centred to outside-left O. Pereira, who had the misfortune to see his shot hit the cross-bar and be cleared by opponents' left-back Cyril Gabriel.

Five minutes later, it was Labour's turn to be out of luck.

Their inside-right Eugene Cox, off a centre by outside-right Alex Vaz, saw his shot miss the mark by a few inches.

Fighting hard for the lead, each team made the ball travel fast, and in the 23rd minute, had not Bandra's custodian come upto the mark, Labour's centre-forward Dawood, off centre-half H. D'Souza's beautiful centre, would have done the trick.

With three minutes left for the breather, Bandra had to blame themselves for failing to take the lead.

O. Pereira winged to outside-right P. Bose, who instead of doing the needful, toed about with the ball, to see Labour's 'keeper jump on it and grab it.

On resumption, the score being blank in the first half, in the very first minute, Bandra failed. P. Bose, off Albert's pass, breaking through, on nearing the outer rectangle, kicked wide.

Two minutes later, Labour's centre-half K. Morrison wasted a spot kick.

The ding-dong battle waged on, Dame Fortune playing her fickle tricks till the eleventh minute, when Labour's Alex Vaz, off a break through, missed a sitter.

Again, in the twenty-fourth minute Labour's Alex Vaz wasted a spot kick.

No extra time was played, due to the failing light.

In the first match at 4-20 p.m., the replay between the National Machine Manufacturing and the Western Railway 'C', the Railmen won by two goals scored in the sixth and last minutes of the latter half.

On the run of play, there was nothing much to write home about, the Western were a shade better than their opponents.

In the sixth minute of the second half, the Railmen drew the first blood.

Outside-right Sakaram winged to outside-left L. Pinto made no mistake.

However in the last minute, Railway's S. Fernandes, off a break through, did the damage.

REFEREE STONED

In this match, in the last ten minutes of play, the previous game's losers, the Anjuman-I-Islam boys pelted the referee of that match, Sham Rao, with stones, and play was held up for a few minutes.

In another match, played at 3-10 p.m., and which was arranged at 9 o'clock last night, without the Press being informed, between Anjuman-I-Islam and New Standard Engineering, who drew goalless last evening, the latter won by a lone second half goal, scored by their centre-half Peter D'Souza.

Here, in this fixture, Anjuman's right-back M. Ilyas was ordered off the field by Referee Sham Rao, for back-chat.

There will be no play at this venue tomorrow, but on Monday, May 12, at 5-30 p.m. Bandra A.C. or Bombay Labour Welfare 'C' will meet again.

Last Minute Goal Gives Western 'D' Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fourth string of the Western Railway tried their luck with the senior side of the Young Sports in the pre-quarter-final round of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament at the Police Ground Naigaum when the Railmen managed to win by a last minute goal

Left-half O. Coutinho passed to centre-forward Denzil Foster who gave the Railway the love goal victory.

Earlier in the replay of the first round, between the BEST and the Reserve Bank the score being blank at the final whistle the Tramwaymen claimed the match by two extra-time goals.

The first goal in the extra-time for the BEST was scored by their outside-right L Moraes, off centre-forward S P Solanki's pass and the second goal by right-back N K Mullan off a penalty corner.

Jays Win By Three Goals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the women's hockey league match played earlier in the afternoon at the B.P.H.A. Ground today, The Jays defeated Panchgani "B" by three goals to nil. The losers played only with six players.

GOSWAMI, DAMODARAN SCORE FOR I.F.A. XI

CALCUTTA, May 10.

DISPLAYING better understanding and combining well an I.F.A-XI defeated an AIFF-XI in the exhibition match here today by two goals to nil, lively inside-right Goswami putting the IFA-XI in the lead in the 13th minute of the first half, and centre-forward, the youthful Damodaran making the issue safe in the 15th minute after the interval. The game was played thirty minutes each way.

Although first league soccer starts in Calcutta on Monday, the concentration of the cream of football talent in the country attracted a large crowd. This means that the proceeds of the game which will go to the AIFF Asian Games Fund will be a tidy sum.

Dubed as an exhibition, the game nevertheless created considerable interest as it was regarded as "final" trial for selection of the Indian team to the Tokyo Asian Games. The team will be selected tonight but announced only tomorrow after medical examination of the players chosen by the selection committee.

Incidentally, Hyderabad's reputed centre-forward Kannan was found limping from the very start of the match today.

Purely from the selection point of view, if today's game were regarded as the sole criterion, which is unlikely, those who impressed were as follows.

For the IFA XI: Rehman (right full-back), Ahmed Hussein (stopper), Salam (left full back), Bir Bahadur (right half back), P. K. Banerjee (outside right), C. G. Goswami (inside right), Damodaran (centre-forward) and Balaram (outside left).

For the AIFF XI: Thangaraj and Narayan (goal-keepers), Aziz (right full back), Kalim (stopper), Noor (left half), Kannan, inspite of his limping (centre forward) and Zulfiqar (inside left).

As stated already, the IFA XI proved a better combination both in attack and defence, and deserved their victory.

But well as the IFA forwards played superbly fed by Bir Bahadur, they might have well won by a bigger margin had they not concentrated too much on planning their attacks down the right flank at the cost of the left.

The AIFF defence, on the run of the play in either half, was the harder pressed. Both the goal-keepers who took part in the game excelled and were well covered by Aziz, Noor and Kalim, the stopper, in particular.

But with all the disparity in the two sides, it was the AIFF XI who missed two open chances in quick succession, in the 3rd and 4th minutes of the game. On both occasions Janki bungled badly and missed sitters with only the goalkeeper to beat. The AIFF started with a flash no doubt, but ended in smoke, as they say.

After surviving the early shocks the IFA XI gradually settled down and asserted their supremacy. In the thirteenth minute of the first half, Bir Bahadur pushed the ball to Damodaran, who chased it and passed it to the unmarked Goswami. All that Goswami had to do was to place it past a helpless goal-keeper (1—0).

In the 15th minute of the second half, thanks to a brilliant forward pass by Goswami to Damodaran, which the youthful centre-forward tapped neatly, eluded one defender and beat the goal-keeper from pointblank range, the IFA XI went further ahead (2—0). Thereafter, the AIFF XI tried hard to fight back but the IFA defence was impregnable.

The teams were:

IFA XI: Barman and R. Guha, Rehman, Ahmed Hussein and Salam, Bir Bahadur Nandy (capt). P. K. Banerjee, C. Goswami, Damodaran, Rahatullah and Balaram.

AIFF XI: Thangraj and Narayan, Aziz (capt.), Kalim and Latiff, Mumtaz and Noor, Janki, Janardhan, Kannan, Zulfiqar and Pavitran.

Referee: Mr. R. Baghphi.—UPI.

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